

## ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

## JOURNAL.

## NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
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SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.  
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

FOR many years the study of reputable competing makers in the remodeling of pistols has been to produce an arm with the least weight in proportion to the size of ball and penetration; a compact weapon, yet easy to hold when shooting; durability, which means best material and workmanship.

In all these points the progress is most remarkable in the Colt's "New Line." For example: the new .30 Colt or Pony Colt weighs only 4½ ounces, or a little over half the weight of Smith and Wesson's No. 1; yet the ball is nearly three times as heavy, that is, the weight of ball in proportion to the weight of pistol is five times heavier; the penetration is 50 per cent. greater. It occupies about half the room. It can be carried in the watch-pocket or vest pocket. The frame is solid; no hinge to get loosened. It is loaded and the shells readily ejected without removing the cylinder. The frame is forged, beautifully wrought and case-hardened. The barrel and cylinder blued steel. An ivory or pearl handle makes a beautiful combination. A wood handle contrasts best with the nickel plating.

Prices: \$9.00; best quality nickel plate, 60 cents extra; Ivory stock, \$1.50; Pearl, \$3.00. On the receipt of the price (a post office order is best) we will deliver any pistol free of other charge, at our risk, if within 1,200 miles; over 1,200, 25 cents extra. Fifty cents extra for Army size.

## GENERAL PISTOL PRICE LIST.

Colt's New Line.	Price.	Ivory Extra.	Pearl Extra.	Nick'l Extra.
.22 Little Colt.....	\$5 25	\$1 50	\$3 00	50 cts.
.30 Pony Colt.....	9 00	1 50	3 00	60 cts.
.32 Ladies Colt.....	9 50	2 00	3 50	60 cts.
.38 Pet Colt.....	10 00	2 00	3 50	60 cts.
.41 Big Colt.....	11 00	2 00	3 50	60 cts.

.45 Army Peacemaker, \$17.00; extra for ivory, \$5.00; with nickel plating, \$1.50 extra.

We have a lot of Peacemakers, Army finish, .45 regular; useful weapons, but rejected for Army use. Price, \$13.00.

There is still left a good assortment of Colt's Old Line .44 Army, \$12.50; .41 House, \$7.50; .38 New Pocket, \$8.00; .38 Police, \$13; for Loose Ammunition, Army, \$10.00; Navy, \$10.00, etc., etc. Cooper's Self and Thumb Cocking, \$6.00. This pistol is all forged and wrought and best work.

We also offer Smith and Wesson, No. 1, at \$7.00; \$1.50 for ivory, 60 cents for nickel.

Smith and Wesson, No. 3, or Army, \$17; Nickel, \$1.50.

.32 Terror, \$6.50; Bull-dog, .38, \$7.00; Swamp Angel, .41, \$7.50; Sharp's 24, with forged frame, a good compact arm and very strong shooting, at \$5.50; full plate, \$6.00; ivory, \$7.50. We are also, to meet all demands, obliged to keep the

## B. KITTREDGE &amp; CO.,

Dealers in Guns, Pistols and their Adjuncts,  
AGENTS FOR COLT'S NEW LINE REVOLVERS,  
166 Main Street, Cincinnati, O.

## Descriptive Pistol Price List.

## PONY COLT.



## POOR PISTOLS,

by which we mean poorly-made pistols with cast-iron or brass frames, and we are sorry to say that consumers are often induced to buy these, be-

lieving them to be good arms. A little reflection will enable most consumers to understand how little it costs to make a pistol with a cast-iron frame, compared to producing an arm by first forging and then working out the metal. With this warning we have to add that our business, as merchants, is to keep what is called for, and we have for sale a long list among them. Alert, Favorite, Little Joker, Creedmoor, Defiance, Centennial, Petrel, Trojan, Blue Jacket, Whitney, Buffalo Bill, Captain Jack, Spit Fire, at from \$2.25 to \$3.75 each. Nickel plate, each 40 cents extra. Also, Standard. These are pistols with cast frames, but made in imitation of the beautifully wrought Smith and Wesson. Standard .22, \$5.75; Standard .30, \$6.50; Standard .32, \$7.50.

Then a recently-produced pistol known as "Hoods" .38 calibre, \$6.75; Hood's .41 calibre, \$7.25. The best we can say of these pistols is that they are made with cast-iron frames, and are counterfeits of the Colt's New Line. We say counterfeits, because saying that they are in imitation does not express what we mean.

They are beyond all question intended to be sold to the unwary, as if they were of the quality of the beautifully-made forged and wrought Colt's New Line. We endeavor to describe them so that consumers will detect them when they are offered.

Several of the names used with the cast-iron pistols are aliases; that is, a pistol is "run" for a time with one name, until the arm is known, and then a new name is put upon them, and so on. This is true of several of the names above. The only safe course is to insist upon having only forged and wrought frames, and the best of these are Colt's and Smith and Wesson's.

CARTRIDGES.—In purchasing cartridges for Colt's New Line, insist upon having .22, .30, .38 and .41 long. These sizes short are intended for pistols with cast-iron frames. All will fit in Colt's New Line, but the long are required for best penetration. We may here mention that there is a way in boring cast-iron pistols, which is to make the barrel the size, or nearly the size, of the cylinder. This takes off the strain so that cast-iron may stand it; but it destroys the penetration.

We repeat to you, that in order to put all our customers on one footing, we will for the present deliver all the above pistols free of charge for delivery. On receipt of money or post-office order the arm will come to you.

For further details see future issues of this paper.

## STATIONS UNITED STATES NAVY

NAME.	Rate.	Guns.	Ton/Ge.	COMMANDERS.	STATION.
ALBAT, s.	4th	2	550	Comdr. T. H. Eastman.....	N. A. Station, Port Royal.
Alaska, s.	2nd	12	1122	Capt. A. A. Semmes.....	Cape Palmas, Africa.
Alert, s.	3rd	6	640	Comdr. J. D. Marvin.....	New York.
Alarm, s.	4th	1	400	Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Hoff.....	Torpedo boat, New York.
Ashuelot, p.	3rd	6	796	Comdr. Edm. O. Matthews.....	Asiatic Station, Nagasaki.
Brooklyn, s.	2nd	20	3000	Capt. John H. Upshur.....	N. A. Sta., Norfolk, Va.
CANONICAL, s.	4th	22	550	Comdr. Chas. A. Babcock.....	N. A. Sta., New Orleans.
CATSKILL, s.	4th	4	496	Comdr. Henry Wilson.....	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.
Congress, s.	2nd	16	2000	Capt. Earl English.....	N. A. Sta., Philadelphia.
Colorado, s.	1st	46	3034	Capt. Daniel L. Braine.....	Shoe's Sta., New York.
Constellation, s.	3rd	10	1536	Comdr. Edward Terry.....	Spec. Serv., Annapolis, Md.
Dale, s.	3rd	8	820	Lt.-Comdr. Merrill Miller.....	Annapolis, Naval Academy.
Despatch, s.	4th	4	780	Comdr. Fredk. Rodgers.....	Washington.
DICTATOR, s.	2nd	3	1750	Comdr. Aaron W. Weaver.....	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.
Fortune, s.	4th	3	306	Lt. Comdr. De W. C. Kells.....	Tug Ordered to Norfolk.
Franklin, s.	1st	39	3173	Capt. Saml. R. Franklin.....	Ville Franche.
Frolic, s.	4th	8	611	Lieut. W. C. Gibson.....	S. A. Sta., Montevideo.
Gettysburg, p.	4th	23	518	Lt.-Comdr. F. M. Green.....	St. Pierre Martinique.
Hartford, s.	2nd	18	3000	Capt. Stephen B. Luce.....	Flag-s., N. A. Sta., Tampico, Mex.
Huron, s.	3rd	4	450	Comdr. C. C. Carpenter.....	N. A. Sta., Cruising.
Independence, s.	3rd	32	1891	Capt. Thos. Paxton.....	Receiving Ship, Mare Island, Cal.
Intrepid, s.	4th	1	330	Comdr. C. L. Huntington.....	Torpedo boat, New York.
Jamestown, s.	3rd	16	888	Lt.-Comdr. Henry Glass.....	School Ship, San Francisco, Cal.
Junata, s.	3rd	8	828	Comdr. S. Dana Greene.....	Norfolk, Va., June 8.
Kearsarge, s.	3rd	6	606	Comdr. F. V. McNair.....	Asiatic Sta., Nagasaki.
Lackawanna, s.	10	1026	Comdr. James A. Greer.....	En route to Sandwich Is.	
LEHIGH, s.	4th	2	506	Comdr. G. A. Stevens.....	Port Royal, S. C.
MAHOPAC, s.	4th	2	520	Lt.-Comdr. J. D. Graham.....	N. A. Sta., Port Royal.
MANHATTAN, s.	4th	2	520	Lt.-Comdr. B. F. Day.....	N. A. Sta., Port Royal.
Marion, s.	3rd	8	910	Comdr. R. F. Bradford.....	Ordered to Europe.
Michigan, p.	3rd	8	450	Comdr. C. H. Cushman.....	Spec. Serv., Erie.
Minnesota, s.	1st	46	3000	Captain A. W. Johnson.....	Flag-s., New York.
MONTAUK, s.	4th	2	436	Comdr. E. P. McCrea.....	Norfolk.
MONOCACY, p.	3rd	6	747	Comdr. Joseph P. Fyfe.....	Asiatic Sta., Shanghai, for repairs.
Monongahela, s.	2nd	11	960	Capt. Lewis A. Kimberly.....	Portland, Me.
Nantucket, s.	4th	2	496	Comdr. E. K. Owen.....	N. A. Sta., Norfolk.
New Hampshire, s.	2nd	15	2500	Commodore J. M. B. Clitz.....	Fitting for Store's at Port Royal.
Nina, s.	4th	4	306	Mate J. H. Brown.....	Torpedo-boat, Newport, R. I.

\* Battery of Howitzers.

Iron-clads in small caps. Wooden sailing vessels in italics.

s indicates a propeller; p, a side wheel steamer.

NAME.	Rate.	Guns.	Tons.	COMMANDERS.	STATION.
Omaha, s.	2nd	12	1122	Capt. Edw. Simpson.....	Pac. Station, Callao.
Onward, s.	4th	3	704	Lt.-Comdr. Edw. S. Keyser.....	Storeship, S. P. Sta., Callao, Peru.
Oswego, s.	3rd	8	838	Comdr. S. L. Broese.....	Port Royal, S. C.
Pascagoula, s.	4th	2	496	Comdr. Chas. S. Norton.....	N. A. Sta., Norfolk.
Patuxent, s.	3rd	2	872	Lieut. John K. Winn.....	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.
Palos, s.	4th	6	306	Lt.-Comdr. Albert S. Barker.....	Asiatic Sta., Canton, April 30.
Pensacola, s.	2nd	23	3000	Capt. John Irwin.....	Flag-s., N. P. Sta., San Fran.
Phlox, s.	4th	317	Mate Benj. G. Perry.....	Tug, Annapolis, Md.	
Pinta, s.	4th	2	306		Norfolk, Va.
Plymouth, s.	2nd	12	1122	Capt. Edward Barrett.....	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.
Portsmouth, s.	3rd	14	846	Comdr. Silas Casey, Jr.....	N. P. Sta., Mare Island, Cal.
Powhatan, p.	2nd	17	2188	Capt. T. Scott Pillsbury.....	Spec. Serv., Norfolk.
Potomac, s.	3rd	22	1475	Comdr. H. A. Adams, Jr.....	Receiving Ship, League Island, Pa.
Relief, s.	4th	2	468	Lieut. John F. Merry.....	Receiving Ship, Washington.
Rescue, s.	4th	111	Mate Samuel Lomax.....	Fire Tug, Washington.	
Richmond, s.	2nd	14	3000	Capt. Philip C. Johnson.....	Flag-s. S. P. Sta., Valparaiso.
Rio Bravo, s.	3rd	2	306	Lt.-Cr. H. L. Johnson.....	Spec. Serv., Rio Grande.
SABOTUS, s.	4th	2	550	Comdr. Fred. R. Smith.....	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.
Saco, s.	3rd	2	410	Comdr. Chas. J. McDougal.....	En route to San Francisco.
Sabine, s.	2nd	22	1475	Comdr. A. R. Yates.....	Receiving Ship, Portsmouth, N.H.
Santee, s.	3rd	22	1475	Lt.-Comdr. Merrill Miller.....	Gunnery Ship, Naval Academy.
Shawmut, s.	3rd	2	410	Comdr. G. C. Wiltse.....	N. A. Sta., Tampico, Mex.
Speedwell, s.	4th	806	Lieut. T. M. Gardner.....	Tug, Portsmouth, N. H.	
St. Louis, s.	3rd	16	431	Comdr. Byron Wilson.....	Receiving Ship, League Island, Pa.
St. Marks, s.	3rd	16	706	Comdr. Robt. L. Phythian.....	School Ship, New York.
Supply, s.	4th	23	547	Comdr. G. W. Hayward.....	En route to Philadelphia.
Swatara, s.	3rd	8	910	Comdr. A. P. Cooke.....	N. A. Sta., Norfolk, Mex.
Tallapoosa, p.	4th	23	2188	Lieut. D. G. McRitchie.....	Spec. Serv., N. A. Coast.
Tennessee, s.	2nd	23	2188	Capt. W. W. Low.....	Asiatic Sta., Hong Kong.
Tuscarora, s.	3rd	6	726	Comdr. Jos. N. Miller.....	On way to Honolulu.
Vadnais, s.	4th	8	910	Comdr. Milton Haxton.....	Port au Prince, Hayti.
Wabash, s.	1st	46	3000	Capt. Ralph Chandler.....	Receiving-ship, Boston.
Worcester, s.	2nd	15	3000	Capt. W. W. Queen.....	Receiving-ship, Norfolk, Va.
Wyandotte, s.	4th	2	550	Comdr. Alfred Hopkins.....	N. A. Sta., Norfolk.
Yantic, s.	3rd	2	410	Comdr. R. S. McCook.....	Asiatic Sta., Nagasaki.

## THE GOODENOUGH HORSE SHOE,

HAVING BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR

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Any officer desirous of additional information upon the subject of its proper appliance or merits, will be furnished with books and pamphlets free of all charge, by addressing

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The Geneva Watch Company have turned their entire attention to manufacturing what is now so widely known in Europe as the Royal Gold Watch and Chain. Royal Gold is a wonderful discovery, from the fact that it answers every purpose of virgin gold, except for coloring. It has the same color as 18 carat gold. It always retains its brilliancy. It will stand the test of the strongest acids. No jeweller can detect the difference between Royal Gold and virgin gold except by weight; hence it is invaluable for all manufacturing purposes that jewellers' gold has heretofore been used for. The works of these watches are all Swiss and full jewelled, with patent-lever movement and in hunting cases. The Company supplies Sagendorph and Co. with four different styles of watches and six different styles of chains.

Gents' Watches, Engraved Case, \$22  
Gents' Watches, Engine-Turned Case, 20  
Ladies' Watches, Engraved Case, 20  
Ladies' Watches, Engine-Turned Case, 18

The works in these Watches are all the same; the difference in the price is in the engraving on the cases. The Gents' \$20 Watch has the appearance of one that cost at least \$150; the \$22 Watch is perfectly elegant, and it looks as well and will keep as good time as a watch that cost \$200. The Ladies' \$18 is equal in appearance to a \$125 watch; the \$20 is beautifully engraved, and ladies would be delighted with it.

Gents' Vest Chain, Grecian pattern, \$26  
Gents' Vest Chain, Parisian pattern, 4  
Gents' Vest Chain, plain, 2  
Ladies' Chain, chased opera, 8  
Ladies' Chain, Leontine, with pin, 6  
Ladies' Chain, Leontine, without pin, 4

SAGENDORPH & CO. send to any part of the United States by express, C. O. D., and allow parties ordering Watches and Chains to examine the goods before paying for them, and if they are not perfectly satisfied, they are under no obligations to receive the package. Parties ordering should always state whether they wish a Ladies' or Gents' Watch or Chain, and what price they wish to pay. Address all orders to

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### Five Million Cigars

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Don't pay 10 or 15 cents each. We can sell you No. 1 Cigars per 100: \$3.50, \$6, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$10. Orders promptly filled. 25 cents extra if sent by mail. A. M. PLATT, New Haven, Ct.  
N.B. 15 sample cigars sent free on receipt of \$1.  
A Box 50 fine cigars sent free on receipt of \$2.

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Discovered in 1868.

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## E. BENNETT, FINE CUSTOM SHIRT-MAKER,

No. 300 Fulton St.,  
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

### Keep's Custom Shirts,

Made to Measure.

The very best, Six for \$9.

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The very best, Six for \$7.

On receipt of price either of the above, with an elegant set of Gold Plated Collar and Sleeve Buttons, will be delivered FREE in any place reached by direct express, except California and the Territories. Samples and directions for self-measurement mailed free.

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## RUFUS 6 SMITH, WAMSUTTA SHIRTS, TO ORDER, FOR

\$9,

1173 BROADWAY,  
Under Coleman House, New York.

### Proposals for Fuel.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS,

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of THURSDAY, the 4th day of July next, for supplying wood and coal to the United States Marines at one or more of the following places during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1877.

The Wood to be merchantable Oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured and inspected, at such points within the limits of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding Marine Officer, free of expense to the United States.

The Coal to be good White Ash Anthracite Egg Coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2400 pounds to the ton, to be inspected by the commanding Marine Officer, and delivered at such points within the limits of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by him, free of expense to the United States; and both Wood and Coal to be furnished upon the monthly or quarterly requisition of the Commanding Officer, showing the quantities required in accordance with regulations, viz.: At

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

110 tons of Coal.

70 cords of Wood.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

110 tons of Coal.

70 cords of Wood.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

180 tons of Coal.

80 cords of Wood.

PHILADELPHIA, ASSISTANT QUAR-

TERMASTER'S OFFICE, &c.

15 tons of Coal.

75 cords of Wood.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

(Including Guard at Naval Magazine.)

170 tons of Coal.

350 cords of Wood.

ANNAPOIS, MD.

40 cords of Wood.

GOSPORT, VA.

50 tons of Coal.

80 cords of Wood.

PENSACOLA, FLA.

70 cords of Wood.

MARE ISLAND, CAL.

80 cords of Wood.

100 tons of Coal.

(With the privilege of increasing the quantity one third.)

The Wood and Coal furnished at Washington city to be measured, weighed and certified by the Government Inspector appointed by the Navy Department, and the expense attendant such inspection, &c., paid by the contractor.

Blank forms of proposals can be obtained upon application at any of the Marine posts.

Payments will be made upon the receipt of accounts duly authenticated by the commanding officers of the posts at which Wood or Coal has been delivered. The right is reserved to reject all bids considered unreasonable.

A guaranty, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Attorney or United States collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be indorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,  
Major and Quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps.

### Proposals for Rations.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS,

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, 24th May, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Friday, the 30th day of June next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines, at one or more of the following stations, from 1st July, 1876, to 30th June, 1877:

PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire.

CHARLESTOWN, Massachusetts.

BROOKLYN, New York.

WASHINGTON CITY, District of Columbia.

GOSPORT, near Norfolk, Virginia.

PENSACOLA, Florida.

ANNAPOIS, Maryland.

MARE ISLAND, California.

Each ration to consist of twelve ounces of Pork or Bacon, or one pound and four ounces of Salt or Fresh Beef; eighteen ounces of soft Bread or Flour, or ten ounces of Hard Bread, or one pound and four ounces of Corn Meal; and to every one hundred rations fifteen pounds of Beans or Peas, or ten pounds of Rice or Hominy, ten pounds of Green Coffee, or eight pounds Roasted (or roasted and ground) Coffee, or one pound and eight ounces of Tea; fifteen pounds of Sugar; four quarts of Vinegar; a Candel and four ounces of Adamantine or Star Candles; four pounds of Soap; three pounds and twelve ounces of Salt, and four ounces of Pepper.

The rations are to be delivered upon the order of the commanding officer of each station, the Fresh Beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of hind and fore quarters, necks and kidney tallow to be excluded; the Pork, No. 1 Prime Mess Pork; the Flour known as extra superfine in the market of the place where the station is located; the Coffee, good Rio; the Sugar, good New Orleans or its equivalent, and the Beans, Vinegar, Candles, Soap, Salt, etc., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

A guaranty, signed by two persons, whose responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District Attorney, or Collector, must accompany each proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. Blank forms of proposal can be obtained upon application at any of the Marine stations.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rations," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,

Major and Quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps.

PENSIONS obtained for Officers, Soldiers and Seamen of the War of 1861-3, if ever wounded or injured, or have contracted any disease. Apply immediately. Thousands entitled under existing laws. Large numbers entitled to an increased rate. All soldiers and seamen of the War of 1812 and their widows, not now on the Pension rolls, are requested to send me their address at once. Ten years' experience, acquaintance and location at Washington, give me facilities not excelled by any attorney. I prosecute claims before Congress, and give special attention to settlement of accounts and returns of Officers of the Army and Navy.

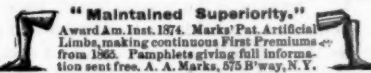
GEO. E. LEMON, Lock Box 47, Washington, D.C. I recommend Capt. Lemon as an honorable and successful practitioner.—S. A. HURLBURT, M.C., 4th Cong. Dis., Ill., late Major-Gen. U. S. V.

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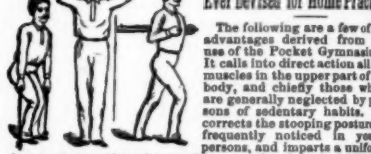


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Limbs, making continuous First Premiums  
from 1863. Pamphlets giving full information  
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FOR ARMY & NAVY.  
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## GOODYEAR'S POCKET GYMNASIUM.



The Most Complete System  
OF PHYSICAL EXERCISE  
Ever Devised for Home Practice  
The following are a few of the  
advantages derived from the  
use of the Pocket Gymnasium:  
It calls into direct action all the  
muscles in the upper part of the  
body, and chiefly those which  
are generally neglected by per-  
sons of sedentary habits. It  
corrects the stooping posture  
frequently noticed in young  
persons, and imparts a uniform  
degree of strength to the muscles  
supporting the spinal column.  
To those who are afflicted with  
dyspepsia, indigestion, nervous  
debility, weakness of the chest,  
lung and liver complaints, etc.,  
it may be used with the most  
gratifying results. It is grad-  
ually adapted to the use of the  
strongest man or the weakest  
child, and is admirably adapted  
to the use of invalids and convalescents  
where gentle exercise is desirable.  
To ladies and children  
especially, the exercise will be  
found of the most invigorating  
character. It is highly recom-  
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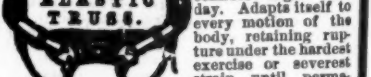
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## THE ARMY.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, President and Commander-in-Chief.

J. Donald Cameron, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.  
Colonel Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General.  
Colonel Wm. M. K. Dunn, Judge-Advocate-General.  
Colonel Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer.  
Brig.-Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.  
Brigadier-General R. Macfeely, Commissary General of Subsistence.  
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.  
Colonel Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General.  
Brigadier-General And. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.  
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.

### HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Washington, D. C. Colonel W. D. Whipple, Asst. Adjt.-General.

### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.  
Colonel Richard C. Drum, A. A. G.

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Major George D. Ruggles, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-Gen. John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
Major E. R. Platt, A. A. G.

District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry: Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.  
First Lieutenant John S. Loud, 9th Cavalry, Act. A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.  
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Williams, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.—Brigadier-General C. C. Angur: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.  
Major Oliver D. Greene, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.  
Major Jos. H. Taylor, A. A. G.

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Lieut.-Col. Chauncey McKeever, A. A. G.

### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

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Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Kellton, A. A. G.

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Major Henry C. Wood, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz: Headquarters, Prescott.  
Major James P. Martin, A. A. G.

### GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

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New York City 100 Walker st. 1st Lt. G. A. Goodale, 2nd Inf.  
New York City 109 West street. 1st Lt. J. Harold, 19th Inf.  
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Cleveland, O. 144 Seneca st. 1st Lt. C. B. Western, 14th Inf.  
Chicago, Ill. 319 Randolph st. 1st Lt. A. H. Bowman, 9th Inf.  
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St. Louis, Mo. 321 Pine st. 1st Lt. W. T. Hariz, 15th Inf.  
Nashville, Tenn. 73 1/2 Cherry st. 1st Lt. F. A. Kendall, 25th Inf.  
Columbus, Ok. 3d Lt. G. F. Cooke, 15th Inf.  
Newport, Ky. 1st Lt. J. A. Haughey, 21st Inf.

### ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

G. O. 43, H. Q. A., A. G. O., May 23, 1876.

Officers of the Quartermaster's Department in issuing transportation requests for personal transportation of officers and others travelling under orders will in no case include thereon public property of any kind or description, nor personal baggage in excess of that portion of one hundred and fifty pounds not carried free, which an officer travelling under orders may determine to take with him under General Orders No. 24, current series.

G. O. 45, H. Q. A., WASHINGTON, May 29, 1876.

The following reassignment is made of the officers of the Inspector-General's Department, viz:  
Headquarters of the Army—Inspector-General R. B. Marcy, in charge of Inspector-General's Office; Inspector-General J. A. Hardie, assistant in Inspector-General's Office.

Division of the Missouri—Inspector-General D. B. Sackett; Assistant Inspector-General A. Baird.

Division of the Atlantic—Inspector-General N. H. Davis; Assistant Inspector-General R. Jones.

Division of the Pacific—Inspector-General E. Schriever; Assistant Inspector-General E. H. Ludington.

Hereafter copies of all reports of the inspection of troops and military posts will be forwarded through the regular channel of transmittal to the Inspector-General's Office at the Headquarters of the Army; and

in order that the General commanding the Army may be advised as to the action necessary to be taken by him or the Secretary of War, Inspectors will note upon their reports the remedies, if any, that have been applied by local commanders for correcting irregularities.

C. O. 1, W. D., S. G. O., WASHINGTON, May 22, 1876.

The recommendation of this Office, promulgated in Circular Orders No. 3, June 20, 1866, in Circular No. 3, 1871, p. 232, in Circular Orders No. 5, July 24, 1873, and in Circular Orders, July 15, 1875, regarding the returns of cases of wounds, accidents, and injuries, have resulted in much improvement in the exactness of the surgical reports; but Medical Directors have failed to rigidly enforce the requirements that all cases entered in Class V should be mentioned by name, and continued by name until terminated. For the quarter ending March 31, 1876, there were twenty-nine posts that reported cases of Class V varying from three to forty-two in number, yet failed to make any surgical reports, and, only in a few instances, sent letters stating that there had been no surgical cases or operations of importance. It is therefore ordered that:

The name and military description of all cases numerically entered under Class V on the monthly report of sick and wounded, will be reported on the quarterly report of wounded covering the same period, and continued on the list of wounded remaining under treatment, until finally accounted for. Full details will be given of all cases of this class admitted to hospital or subjected to operative interference, that are not altogether trivial.

G. O. 6, DEPT. OF TEXAS, June 1, 1876.

The attention of post commanders in this Department is called to paragraphs III. and IV., General Orders No. 19, from these Headquarters, series of 1870, the requirements of which will hereafter be strictly complied with.

G. O. 17, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, May 17, 1876.

Announces the boundaries of the Military Reservation at Camp Grant, A. T., comprising 42,341 acres, more or less.

### STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Changes of Stations.—Asst. Surgeons C. Styer, to Fort Porter, N. Y.; J. K. Corson, to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; and C. Ewen, to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., for duty, May 31 (S. O. 100, M. D. A.)

Detached Service.—Asst. Surg. L. W. Crampton, June 1, G. C.-M., Vicksburg (S. O. 101, D. C.) Surg. E. Swift, M. D.; Major G. E. Glenn, P. M., and Maj. J. A. Potter, Q. M., May 29, G. C.-M., Little Rock (S. O. 102, D. G.) Telegraphic instructions relieving A. A. Surg. R. M. Reynolds, at Fort Sanders, W. T., and directing him to proceed to Fort Laramie, W. T., for duty, confirmed June 1 (S. O. 67, D. P.) A. A. Surg. L. N. Clark, May 18, to report to F. 6th Cavalry, as medical officer (S. O. 63, D. A.) Asst. Surg. G. H. Torney, M. D., May 30, on G. C.-M., Pineville, La. (S. O. 103, D. G.)

On completion of pay tour, Major A. E. Bates, P. M., will proceed to Fort Richardson, Texas, as witness in case of Asst. Surg. A. A. Yeomans (S. O. 95, D. T.) Capt. W. A. Elderkin, C. S., May 27, G. C.-M. Camp Supply, I. T. (S. O. 109, D. M.) Major W. H. Eckels, P. M., May 29, to Holly Springs, Miss., to pay the troops (S. O. 102, D. G.)

Assistant Surgeon A. A. DeLoeffe, June 1, G. C.-M., Fort Reno, I. T., June 12 (S. O. 112, D. M.) Surg. J. P. Wright, Asst. Surg. T. E. Wilcox, June 2, Board to examine Hospital Steward (S. O. 113, D. M.)

Asst. Surg. W. Reed, May 25, will remain at San Francisco to accompany troops for Colorado River, May 30 (S. O. 73, M. D. P.)

Relieved.—Assistant Surgeon W. H. Gardner, June 1, from duty as member G. C.-M. at Fort Union (S. O. 111, D. M.)

Revoked.—May 29, Order directing Maj. G. E. Glenn, P. M., to proceed to Holly Springs (S. O. 102, D. G.)

Assigned.—A. A. Surgeon C. C. Gordon, May 23, to duty as post surgeon Fort Marcy, N. M. (S. O. 32, D. N. M.)

Leave Granted.—For one month, June 5, Asst. Surg. E. Woodruff (S. O. 102, M. D. A.)

For one month, June 3, Major G. W. Candee, P. D. (S. O. 73, D. D.)

Leave Extended.—May 31, leave granted Asst. Surg. J. A. Finley, extended one month (S. O. 51, M. D. M.)

Post Chaplain C. W. Fitch, one year on Surgeon's certificate of disability (W. D., A. G. O., June 6)

Rejoin Station.—Post Chaplain A. Wright, May 31, having complied with S. O. 94, from Omaha Barracks, will rejoin his station (W. D., A. G. O.)

### THE LINE.

#### CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, June 3, 1876:

Headquarters 16th Infantry, from Nashville, Tenn. to Newport Barracks, Ky.

Company E, 16th Infantry, from Lancaster, Ky., to Newport Barracks, Ky.

Company K, 16th Infantry, from Frankfort, Ky., to Newport Barracks, Ky.

Company D, 16th Infantry, from Humboldt, Tenn., to Nashville, Tenn.  
Route discontinued.—Lancaster and Frankfort, Ky., and Humboldt, Tenn.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; A. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B. Fort Klamath, Oregon; C. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; G. San Diego, Cal.; E. L. H. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; F. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; M. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. Presidio, Cal.

2nd CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters, Fort Sanders, W. T.; B. E. Fort D. A. Russell; A. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; C. Camp Stambaugh, W. T.; D. Fort Steele, W. T.; E. G. H. L. Fort Ellis, M. T.; I. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.; M. Camp Brown, W. T.

Detached Service.—Lieut. C. Adgur, A. D. C., May 30, G. C.-M. Pineville, La. (S. O. 103, D. G.)

Leave Granted.—June 2, two months, to Lieut. J. L. Fowler, R. Q. M. (S. O. 53, M. D. M.)

Orders Confirmed.—June 2, to concentrate at Fort Fetterman, for service against Sioux Indians, Cos. A, B, D, E, and I (S. O. 68, D. P.)

3rd CAVALRY, Col. J. J. Reynolds.—Headquarters, and A. D. E. F. M. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; B. H. L. Fort McPherson, Neb.; C. G. I. Sidney Barracks, Neb.; K. Camp Sheridan, Neb.

Leave Granted.—May 30, for thirty days, on Surgeon's certificate, to Lieut. J. B. Johnson (S. O. 65, D. P.)

Orders Confirmed.—June 2, to concentrate at Fort Fetterman, for services against Sioux Indians, Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, L, and M (S. O. 68, D. P.)

4th CAVALRY, Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters, and A. C. D. F. H. I. K. M. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. L. Fort Reno, I. T.; B. E. Fort Elliott, Tex.

Detached Service.—Major J. K. Mizner, May 27, G. C.-M. Camp Supply, I. T. (S. O. 109, D. M.)

Lieuts. W. C. Hemphill and L. Warrington, J. A., June 1, G. C.-M. Fort Reno, I. T., June 12 (S. O. 112, D. M.)

Lieut. J. H. Dorst, to Fort Sill, I. T., as witness (telegram confirmed) (S. O. 113, D. M.)

5th CAVALRY, Col. Wm. H. Emory.—Headquarters, and A. B. D. E. Fort Hays, Kas.; C. G. Camp Supply, I. T.; F. Fort Dodge, Kas.; H. Fort Wallace, Kas.; I. Fort Gibson, I. T.; K. Fort Riley, Kas.; L. M. Fort Lyon, C. T.

Detached Service.—Major G. A. Gordon, May 27, G. C.-M. Camp Supply, I. T. (S. O. 109, D. M.)

Lieut. W. S. Schuyler, A. D. C., May 30, to Fort Fetterman, W. T., and join Commanding General of Dept., in the field (S. O. 65, D. P.)

6th CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and B. Camp Lowell, A. T.; A. D. Camp Apache; C. G. M. Camp Grant, A. T.; E. I. Camp Verde, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; H. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; K. Camp McDowell, A. T.

Detached Service.—Major J. Biddle, Capt. D. Madden, Lieut. G. S. Anderson, May 17, to assemble at Los Angeles, Cal., not later than June 1, for examination and purchase of 207 horses for this regiment (S. O. 92, D. A.)

Capt. S. M. Whitside, May 22, on Board for purchase of horses, in place of Major J. Biddle (S. O. 65, D. A.)

Lieut. D. M. Greene, May 25, will remain at San Francisco to await the arrival of detachment of recruits for Fort Yuma, Cal. (S. O. 73, M. D. P.)

Movements of Troops.—Par. 2, S. O. 62, D. A., modified to direct Cos. E and I to report to C. O. Camp Grant, A. T., instead of C. O. Camp Lowell, I. T. (S. O. 63, D. A.) Cos. A and D will report to C. O. Camp Grant, Cos. E, F, I, and K, to C. O. Camp Lowell, A. T., May 17 (S. O. 92, D. A.)

Leave Granted.—For six months, with permission for extension of four months, Lieut. H. P. Perrine (W. D., A. G. O., June 5).

7th CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

8th CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and B. Fort Clark, Texas; C. D. H. I. L. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. E. G. M. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; K. Fort Duncan, Tex.; F. scouting.

9th CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; D. K. L. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. I. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; G. Fort Garland, C. T.; H. M. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; F. Fort Selden, N. M.; A. C. Fort Bayard, N. M.; B. Fort McKee, N. M.

Detached Service.—Capt. F. Moore, June 1, G. C.-M. Fort Union, N. M. (S. O. 111, D. M.)

Assignment Confirmed.—Lieut. H. H. Wright, 9th Cavalry, to duty with detachment of recruits ordered to Fort Sanders, W. T. (W. D., A. G. O., May 31.)

10th CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and A. D. E. G. I. L. Fort Coahuila, Tex.; B. E. Fort Giffen, Tex.; C. K. Fort McKavett, Tex.; M. Fort Stockton, Tex.; H. Ft. Davis, Texas

Detached Service.—Capt. L. H. Carpenter and Lieut. L. H. Orleman, May 30, members of Board for purchase of cavalry horses in San Antonio, vice Major Price, 8th Cavalry, and Capt. Schreiner, 9th Cavalry, relieved (S. O. 97, D. T.)

Leave Granted.—May 25, one month, with permission to apply to A. G. O. for extension of two months, to Major G. W. Schofield; also same date, one month, to Lieut. E. P. Turner (S. O. 94, D. T.)

\* In the Field, Sioux Expedition.

1st ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; A. I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; D. Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; I. Fort Independence, Mass.

**2ND ARTILLERY.**—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters, A. C. H. Fort Henry, Md.; B. Fort Fort, Md.; D. E. Raleigh, N. C.; F. Morgantown, N. C.; G. Charleston, S. C.; I. L. Fort Macon, N. C.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; M. Fort Johnston, N. C.

*Leave Granted.*—May 24, two months, with permission to apply for extension of two months, to Capt. F. B. Hamilton (S. O. 19, M. D. S.).

*Relieved.*—Lieut. E. S. Curtis, from duty at Arkansas Industrial University, Fayetteville, and will join regiment (W. D., A. G. O., June 5).

**3RD ARTILLERY.** Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. E. G. I. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. A. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; D. H. Madison Barracks, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; K. Fort Wood, N. Y. L. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. M. Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.

*Leave Granted.*—May 29, ten days, to Capt. La R. L. Livingston (S. O. 99, M. D. A.).

**4TH ARTILLERY.** Col. Horace Brooks.—Headquarters, B. C. F. Presidio, Cal.; K. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E. Fort Stevens, Or.; G. M. Sitka, Alaska; H. Point San Jose, C.; D. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.

*Transfer.*—Lieut. V. A. Goddard, from Battery F to Light Battery B, to take effect October 1 (W. D., A. G. O., June 6).

*Leave Extended.*—Capt. G. B. Rodney, ten days (W. D., A. G. O., June 6).

**5TH ARTILLERY.** Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E. F. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.; D. Savannah, Ga.; G. H. Fort Brooke, Tampa.

*Leave Granted.*—May 29, for one month, with permission to apply for extension of two months, to Capt. C. C. MacConnell (S. O. 102, D. G.).

**1ST INFANTRY.**—Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and G. I. K. D. E. Ft. Randall, D. T.; A. Lower Brule, Ay.; B. C. F. H. Fort Sully, D. T.

**2ND INFANTRY.** Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and B. D. H. I. Fort Atlanta, Ga.; A. Livingston, Ala.; C. Huntsville, Ala.; E. Chattanooga, Tenn.; F. G. Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; K. Mobile, Ala.

**3RD INFANTRY.** Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. B. E. F. Jackson Barracks, La.; H. Natchitoches; D. St. Martinsville, La.; G. Coushatta, La.; C. I. Pineville, La.; K. Shreveport, La.

*Detached Service.*—Col. De L. Floyd-Jones, Lieut.-Col. J. R. Brooke, May 29, G. C.-M. Little Rock Barracks, June 5 (S. O. 102, D. G.).

Capt. G. E. Head and E. Moale, Lieuts. W. Mitchell, F. W. Roe and A. M. Henry, May 27, G. C.-M. New Orleans (S. O. 101, D. G.).

M.-Jr. H. L. Chipman, Capt. W. H. Penrose, May 30, members, and Lieut. A. Williams, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Pineville, La. (S. O. 103, D. G.).

**4TH INFANTRY.** Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and E. H. K. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. D. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; B. C. Brown, W. T.; C. F. I. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; G. Fort Sanders, W. T.

*Detached Service.*—Lieut. R. P. Brown, May 30, to temporary duty with Co. A, at Fort Fred. Steele, W. T. (S. O. 65, D. P.).

**5TH INFANTRY.** Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and B. E. F. G. I. K. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A. H. Fort Reno, I. T.; C. D. Fort Riley, Kas.

*Detached Service.*—Lieut.-Col. J. N. G. Whistler, Capt. D. H. Brotherton and A. S. Bennett, May 27, G. C.-M. Camp Supply, I. T. (S. O. 100, D. M.).

Capt. H. B. Bristol, May 27, at Fort Gibson, I. T., will report to C. O. of that post for temporary C.-M. duty; also Lieutenant G. P. Borden, same date, on special duty in connection with measuring a road from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to Fort Union, N. M. (S. O. 108, D. M.).

Lieuts. C. E. Hargous, D. Q. Rousseau, F. S. Hinkle and W. H. C. Bowen, June 1, G. C.-M. Fort Reno, I. T., June 12 (S. O. 112, D. M.).

*Staff Duty.*—Lieut. G. P. Borden, May 31, appointed A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. of party engaged in measuring a road to Fort Union, N. M. (S. O. 110, D. M.).

**6TH INFANTRY.** Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. Standing Rock, Agency, D. T.; B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

**7TH INFANTRY.** Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A. B. G. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; C. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. K. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

**8TH INFANTRY.** Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; D. G. Cp. Lowell, A. T.; E. K. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I. Cp. Grant, A. T.

*Leave Granted.*—Capt. D. T. Wells, May 24, one month, with authority to apply for further extension of one month (S. O. 67, M. D. P.).

For two months, May 25, Lieut. J. W. Powell, with authority for extension of 10 months (S. O. 73, M. D. P.).

**9TH INFANTRY.** Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and C. E. F. G. H. Fort Laramie, W. T.; A. D. I. K. Camp Robinson, Neb.; B. Camp Sheridan, Neb.

*Detached Service.*—Capt. C. D. Emory, J.-A. of G. C.-M., will, upon arrival at Dallas, Tex., proceed to Denison on public business (S. O. 95, D. T.).

Lieut. H. De Lany, May 30, appointed J.-A. of G. C.-M. Par. 2, S. O. 20 (S. O. 63, D. P.).

*Relieved.*—Lieut. W. B. Pease, May 30, from duty as J.-A. of G. C.-M. (S. O. 65, D. P.).

**10TH INFANTRY.** Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and B. C. E. F. I. Fort McKavett, Tex.; A. Fort Concho, Tex.; D. San Antonio, Tex.; G. K. Fort Clark, Tex.; H. Fort Duncan, Tex.

*Leave Granted.*—May 27, one month, with permission to apply for extension of one month, to Capt. E. E. Sellers (S. O. 95, D. T.).

**11TH INFANTRY.** Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and B. E. K. Ft. Richardson, Tex.; A. F. G. Ft. Griffin, Tex.; C. D. I. Ft. Brown, Tex.; H. Ft. Concho, Tex.

*Leave Granted.*—May 29, one month, on Surgeon's certificate, to Lieut. D. B. Taylor (S. O. 96, D. T.).

\* In the Field, Sioux Expedition.

**12TH INFANTRY.** Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and B. I. Angel Island, Cal.; A. K. Camp Mojave, A. T.; C. Fort Yuma, Cal.; D. Camp Independence, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Camp Halleck, Nev.; F. Alcatraz Island, Cal.

**13TH INFANTRY.** Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and D. F. New Orleans, La.; A. I. Vicksburg, Miss.; B. Bayou Sara, La.; C. E. Baton Rouge, La.; G. K. Holly Springs, Miss.; H. Fort Gibson, Miss.

*Detached Service.*—Major R. S. LaMotte, May 29, to inspect at Vicksburg, Miss., certain hospital property (S. O. 102, D. G.).

Major R. S. LaMotte, May 29, G. C.-M. Little Rock Barracks (S. O. 102, D. G.).

Lieut.-Col. H. A. Morrow, May 29, G. C.-M. Little Rock Barracks (S. O. 102, D. G.).

Lieuts. H. C. Pratt, Adj., and B. H. Gilman, members, and Lieut. J. A. Olmstead, R. Q. M., J.-A. of G. C.-M. New Orleans, May 31 (S. O. 101, D. G.).

Capt. R. A. Torrey and J. T. McGinniss, Lieuts. H. M. McCawley and E. Griffith; Lieut. J. B. Guthrie, J.-A., June 1, G. C.-M. Vicksburg (S. O. 101, D. G.).

Lieut. B. H. Gilman, May 30, G. C.-M. Pineville, La. (S. O. 103, D. G.).

Lieut. J. B. Goe, June 1, appointed A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. during absence on leave of Lieut. Bishop (G. O. 5, Holly Springs, Miss.).

Capt. J. T. McGinniss, June 2, G. C.-M. Jackson, Miss., June 7 (S. O. 105, D. G.).

*Relieved.*—To enable him to avail himself of a leave of absence, Lieut. J. S. Bishop from duty, June 1, as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., at Holly Springs (G. O. 5, Holly Springs, Miss.).

**14TH INFANTRY.** Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and B. C. F. H. I. K. at Camp Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; D. and E. Fort Camerup, U. T.; G. Fort Camerup, Utah.

**15TH INFANTRY.** Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and A. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; D. Ft. Garland, C. T.; B. Fort Craig, N. M.; C. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; G. Fort Selden, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

*Detached Service.*—Lieut. T. Smith, May 8, to relieve Lieut. M. F. Goodwin, 9th Cavalry, as Quartermaster and Commissary of Fort Selden (S. F. O. 6, D. N. M.).

*Movement of Troops.*—The detachment ordered to Fort McRae, N. M., for temporary duty, will return to Fort Selden, N. M. (S. F. O. 2, D. N. M.).

*Relieved.*—Lieut. T. F. Davis, May 29, from G. C.-M., will rejoin detachment at Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 55, D. N. M.).

**16TH INFANTRY.** Colonel Galusha Pennypacker.—Headquarters and K. K. Newport Barracks, Ky.; D. F. G. Nashville, Tenn.; A. Lebanon, Ky.; B. H. Jackson, Miss.; C. I. Little Rock, Ark.

*Detached Service.*—Capt. A. W. Allyn and C. Hale, Lieuts. W. H. Vin-l, W. Lassiter, and S. K. Mahon, J.-A., G. C.-M. Jackson, Miss., June 7 (S. O. 105, D. G.).

**17TH INFANTRY.** Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and A. F. Fort Abercrombie, D. T.; B. Fort Wadsworth, D. T.; D. Fort Rice, D. T.; E. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; C. G. H. Ft. Lincoln D. T.; I. K. Big Cheyenne Agency, D. T.

*Recruits.*—The commanding officer 17th Infantry will send the recruits, now at Regimental Headquarters, for regiment at post on Missouri, via Fort Abraham Lincoln, by boat, to their respective destinations (S. O. 73, D. D.).

**18TH INFANTRY.** Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B. D. F. G. H. I. Columbia, S. C.; A. E. Atlanta, Ga.; C. Yorkville, S. C.; K. Greenville, S. C.

**19TH INFANTRY.** Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and D. I. Fort Lyon, C. T.; A. C. Fort Dodge, Kas.; B. Fort Larned, Kas.; E. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.; F. G. Camp Supply, I. T.; K. Fort Wallace, Kas.

*Detached Service.*—Col. C. H. Smith, member, and Capt. J. Smith, J.-A., May 27, G. C.-M. Camp Supply, I. T. (S. O. 109, D. M.).

Capt. L. O'Reilly, May 29, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Little Rock Barracks (S. O. 102, D. G.).

**20TH INFANTRY.** Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and C. H. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. Fort Seward, D. T.; H. Fort Ripley, Minn.; F. I. Ft. Pembina, D. T.; E. K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. G. Fort A. Lincoln.

**21ST INFANTRY.** Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D. E. H. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; A. Camp Harney, Or.; B. Fort Wrangle, Alaska; C. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; G. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; K. Fort Boise, I. T.

*Detached Service.*—C. O. Presidio and Angel Island will send, June 3, to Fort Vancouver, W. T., in charge of Lieut. R. H. Fletcher, all men for companies of the 4th Artillery, 1st Cavalry, and 21st Infantry, serving in Dept. Col. (S. O. 73, M. D. P.).

Lieut. R. H. Fletcher, May 25, will remain at San Francisco to await detachment of recruits for Fort Vancouver, W. T. (S. O. 73, M. D. P.).

*Leave Granted.*—For ten days, Lieut. J. A. Haughey (W. D., A. G. O., June 5).

**22ND INFANTRY.** Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. F. H. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; D. K. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. E. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; I. Fort Gratiot, Mich.

**23RD INFANTRY.** Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and C. D. G. H. I. K. Omaha Barracks, Neb.; A. Fort Hart-son, Neb.; B. N. Platte, Neb.; E. Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; F. Fort Russell, W. T.

**24TH INFANTRY.** Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and E. H. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; D. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.

**25TH INFANTRY.** Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and D. E. H. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; A. C. Ft. Stockton, Tex.; B. Fort Quitman, Tex.; G. Fort Bliss, Tex.

*Officers Registered.*—At Hdqrs M. D. Pacific, May 30: Surg. E. J. Bailey; Asst. Surg. Walter Reed, M. D.; Capt. D. T. Wells, 8th Infantry; Major H. R. Mizner, 12th Infantry; Lieut. G. L. Anderson, 4th Artillery; R. H. Fletcher, 21st Infantry; D. M. Green, 6th Cavalry; D. A. Lyle, Ord. Dept.

At Hdqrs M. D. Atlantic, June 6: Col. G. L. Andrews, 25th Infantry; Lieut.-Col. D. Huston, Jr., 6th Infantry; Capt. G. B. Rodney, 4th Artillery; G.

M. Downey, 21st Infantry. J. A. Wilcox, 4th Cavalry; Lieuts. O. B. Read, 11th Infantry; A. D. B. Smead, 3d Cavalry; Post Chaplain M. J. Kelley, U. S. A.

June 8, Lieut. J. W. Martin, 4th Cavalry; Capt. G. D. Ramsay, Jr., Ord. Dept.; C. N. W. Cunningham, 24th Infantry; R. F. O'Beirne, 21st Infantry; Lieut. J. H. Gifford, 2d Artillery.

*Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the two weeks ending Saturday, June 6, 1876.*

Lieut.-Col. Tredwell Moore, Deputy Quartermaster General—Died May 29, 1876, at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory.

Lieut. John B. Hamilton, Assistant Surgeon—Resigned May 31, 1876.

Capt. Wm. McC. Netterville, 21st Infantry, dropped from the rolls of the Army for desertion, to date June 2, 1876.

First Lieut. Henry N. Moss, 1st Cavalry, resigned to take effect June 5, 1876.

#### ORDERS RELATING TO ENLISTED MEN.

*Changes of Station.*—F. Fromharz, G. 1st Cavalry, May 24, from San Diego, Cal., to Post Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, for treatment (S. O. 51, D. C.).

*Discharged.*—Commissary Sergeant F. C. Ingreham, now at Fort Bayard, N. M., will be discharged upon arrival of another Com. Sergt. at that post (W. D., A. G. O., May 31). James M. Martin, M. 1st Cavalry, without character; P. Guttman, Ord. Det. (W. D., A. G. O., June 5). A. P. Otis, 2nd Infantry, without character; G. Beazley, M. S.; F. Horneker, Ord. Det.; W. McClain, F. 17th Infantry; P. A. Pierce, M. 2d Artillery, with forfeiture of retained pay; J. Whitehead, M. S. (W. D., A. G. O., June 3). J. C. Hanscom, G. S., now with the S. S. Detachment at Fort Whipple, Va.; A. M. Forrest, D. 18th Infantry (W. D., A. G. O., June 1). Hos. Steward W. B. Clemmer, to date May 31, 1876 (W. D., A. G. O., June 1).

G. W. Rose, I. without character, and A. Ginsberg, I. 17th Infantry (W. D., A. G. O., June 6).

*Dishonorably Discharged.*—Hosp. Steward W. Clayton, now on duty at Fort Columbus (W. D., A. G. O., June 1).

*Revised.*—The transfer of T. Mahoney, C. 7th Infantry, to C. 13th Infantry (W. D., A. G. O., June 1).

*Transfer.*—E. Bass and J. T. Johnson, F. 9th Cavalry, to K. 10th Cavalry, at Fort McKavett, Texas (W. D., A. G. O., June 5).

*Assigned.*—Hospital Steward J. Martin, May 23, to Fort Marcy (S. O. 51, D. N. M.).

*Prison Changed.*—Place of confinement of T. McCarty, I. 18th Infantry, changed June 1, from Vicksburg to Baton Rouge Barracks (S. O. 101, D. G.).

*Detached Service.*—Veterinary Surg. Wm. Wheatley, 6th Cavalry, May 17, to Los Angeles, Cal., and report to Major J. Biddle, president of the Board for purchase of Cavalry Horses (S. O. 92, D. A.). Sergt. C. Hansickle, under indictment for murder by Grand Jury, Socorro County, N. M., and Sergt. P. Berbridge, witness, both of F. 15th Infantry, to proceed, May 23, to Socorro, N. M., and report to U. S. Attorney for instructions (S. O. 52, D. N. M.). August Metz, 9th Infantry, May 31, to conduct to Cheyenne, W. T., a detachment of recruits for the 4th, 9th, and 14th Infantry (S. O. 66, D. P.).

*Furloughs.*—For three months to A. P. Martindale, E. 4th Cavalry, to take effect upon his re-enlistment (S. O. 111, D. M.). For one month, with permission to go beyond sea, to Sergeant Major J. Burke, 19th Infantry, to take effect after July 1, 1876 (S. O. 110, D. M.).

For four months, May 29, to go beyond sea, Corp. J. Mareah, B. 23d Infantry (S. O. 99, M. D. A.). For two months, June 5, to Corp. J. G. Ballard, C. 1st Artillery (S. O. 102, M. D. A.).

*Fined.*—E. Sauve, H. 1st Cavalry, \$10 (G. O. 8, D. Col.).

*Acquitted.*—J. Neville, I. 1st Cavalry (G. O. 8, D. Col.).

*Insane.*—M. Walsh, K. 3d Cavalry, an insane soldier, to be sent to Omaha, and reported to the A. A.-G. (S. O. 66, D. P.).

*Relieved.*—A. Beck, B. 8th Infantry, May 17, from duty as messenger in office of Medical Director of Dept., and J. Daley, B. 8th Infantry, detailed in his stead (S. O. 92, D. A.).

*Reduced.*—Corp. Winken, I. 13th Infantry, May 23, and forfeit \$40 (G. C.-M. O. 18, D. G.).

*Mitigated.*—Period of confinement in case of J. Kearns, late of Band, 3d Cavalry, is reduced to one year (G. C.-M. O. 68, H. Q. A.). Period of confinement in case of E. M. Barney, late private, K. 3d Infantry, May 23, reduced to four years (G. C.-M. O. 65, H. Q. A.).

*Sentence Remitted.*—E. Miller, A. 25th Infantry, May 28 (G. C.-M. O. 19, D. Cal.).

So much of the sentence of F. Taylor, F. 8th Infantry, as required him to carry ball and chain (S. O. 105, D. G.).

F. Fosbinder, late H. 3d Cavalry (S. O. 100, M. D. A.). W. H. Grammer, H. 22d Infantry, June 2 (S. O. 101, M. D. A.). H. Grose, late private, H. 10th Cavalry, June 2 (G. C.-M. O. 73, H. Q. A.).

*Released.*—Thomas Taylor, late private, K. 10th Cavalry, will be released May 27 from confinement and set at liberty (G. C.-M. O. 66, H. Q. A.).

J. Delseroth, convict at Fort Whipple, A. T., entitled to abatement for continuous good conduct, discharged from May 29 (S. O. 65, D. A.).

J. O'Neill, E. 5th Cavalry, for continuous good conduct, to duty with his company, June 15 (S. O. 113, D. M.).

G. W. Johnson, late private, A. 3d Infantry, June 1, from confinement and delivered to his father's care (G. C.-M. O. 71, H. Q. A.).

*Sentenced to Confinement.*—McCarty, I. 13th Infantry, May 23, with dishonorable discharge, loss of all pay, in military prison for 6 months; Hildebrandt, E. 3d Infantry, May 23, at hard labor 6 months and forfeit \$40 (G. C.-M. O. 18, D. G.). M. McDonald, C. May 24, four months and \$40, and Crowley, E. 13th Infantry, May 24, four months and \$40 (G. C.-M. O. 19, D. G.).

S. Banks, I. 3d Cavalry, May 31, forfeit all pay, dishonorably discharged, and two years (G. C.-M. O. 70, H. Q. A.). C. A. Lewis, C. Perm. Par. C. R. S., forfeit all pay, dishonorably discharged, and three years (G. C.-M. O. 70, H. Q. A.). C. H. Ackerman, I. 3d Infantry, forfeit all pay, dishonorably discharged, and at hard labor two years; M. Leahy, attached A. 3d Artillery, forfeit all pay, dishonorably discharged, at hard labor two years; W. B. Sherman, E. G. S. Recruits, forfeit all pay, dishonorably discharged, at hard labor three months, and forfeit \$34 (G. C.-M. O. 73, H. Q. A.).

F. W. Rashleigh, F. 1st Cavalry, dishonorably discharged, to forfeit all pay except \$10, and confined three years (G. O. 8, D. Col.). D. Ryan, E. 1st Cavalry, hard labor two months and \$15 (G. O. 8, D. Col.). W. Becker, K. 21st Infantry, forfeit all pay and make good time lost (G. O. 8, D. Col.). J. Shay, F. 4th Artillery, hard labor five months and \$50 (G. O. 9, D. Col.). T. Brown, F. 4th Artillery, all pay, hard labor eight months, and \$80 (G. O. 9, D. Col.). F. Mehrbrie, M. 4th Artillery, hard labor six months and \$80 (G. O. 9, D. Col.). M. Leach, I. 4th Artillery, hard labor six months and \$80 (G. O. 9, D. Col.). E. W. Van Syke, M. 4th Artillery, \$100, hard labor and ten months (G. O. 9, D. Col.).

Unassigned Recruit W. H. Britton (colored), G. M. S., May 21, dishonorably discharged, forfeit all pay, hard labor for one year (G. C.-M. O. 69, H. Q. A.).

*Mexican War Veteran.*—Ordnance Sergeant E. H. Brodie (late Sergeant, K. 3d Infantry), Fort Stevens, Oregon, has received from the "National Association Veterans Mexican War," their Medal Badge, made from guns captured in Mexico. Sergeant Brodie has served in the Army for thirty-six years.

**Base Ball.**—A match game for a ball was played on the Citadel Green, Charleston, S. C., May 14, between the Garrisons (composed of members of Batteries E and F, and Band 5th Artillery) and the Carolinas, the State champions, in which the former were victorious.

GARRISONS.	R.	O.	CAROLINAS.	R.	O.
Nagle, c.	1	4	Ryan, l. f.	0	4
Marshall, l. f.	3	2	Roache, ss.	0	2
Coughlin, l. f.	1	3	Cameron, r. f.	0	5
Cooney, r. f.	1	4	Camer, 1st b.	1	4
Sheppard, p.	1	3	Flynn, p.	0	3
Perkins, ss.	3	1	Fitzgerald, c.	2	1
Stoddard, 3d b.	1	1	McGuire, 3d b.	1	3
Collins, c. f.	1	4	Hartwell, c. f.	1	2
Daley, 3d b.	1	4	O'Neill, 2d b.	1	3

Total..... 13 27 Total..... 8 27

Innings..... 1st 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th  
Garrisons..... 4 1 0 3 1 3 0 0 2-13  
Carolinas..... 0 0 0 0 2 2 1 1 2-8

Time of game—Two hours and 15 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Lawrence Hays, of the Garrisons.

The initial contest for the State championship between the Carolinas and Garrisons (U. S. Boys) took place on the Citadel Green, Charleston, S. C., on Friday, May 26, 1876, and was witnessed by a very large number of people, there being fully 1,500 on the ground, and resulted in favor of the latter club.

GARRISONS.	R.	O.	CAROLINAS.	R.	O.
Nagle, c.	4	3	Roache, ss.	5	2
Stoddard, r. f.	4	3	O'Neill, c.	3	3
Marshall, l. f.	5	2	Camer, 3d b.	1	5
Cooney, c. f.	3	4	Ryan, l. f.	2	4
Daley, 3d b.	3	3	Moran, r. f.	4	2
Sheppard, p.	0	4	Flynn, p.	2	3
Twiss, 1st b.	4	2	McGuire, 3d b.	3	3
Judd, 3d b.	1	3	Fitzgerald, c. f.	4	1
Coughlin, ss.	4	3	Dugan, 1st b.	0	4

Total..... 35 27 Total..... 34 27

Innings..... 1st 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th  
Garrisons..... 0 2 3 0 6 4 1 10 2-28  
Carolinas..... 0 3 1 0 3 6 2 5 4-24

Umpire—Mr. Schachte, 76 Club. Scorers—Mr. C. E. Melville, Garrisons; Mr. J. C. Irwin, Carolinas.

#### INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The expeditions under Generals Terry and Crook are moving with all possible despatch upon the hostile Sioux. It is not improbable that Crook's column will strike the Indians first. Capt. Egan, 2d Cavalry, returned to Laramie, on the 29th, from a scout to Custer City, having overhauled a band of 600 Indians in the midst of an attack on Hecht's ox train en route for the Black Hills. The troops succeeded in driving the redskins away; the latter were en route to join Sitting Bull.

Eight companies, 5th Cavalry, have been ordered from the Department of the Missouri to Fort Laramie, and 120 Snake Indians have been enrolled at Camp Brown as scouts for service with General Crook.

In the meanwhile the Sioux are not inactive, and news of the killing of runaway herders, near Sidney, Neb., June 3, have been received.

Yellow Robe arrived at the Red Cloud Agency, May 30, from the hostile camp of 1,800 lodges on the Rosebud, which was about to be moved to Powder River. The Indians say they will fight, and that they have 3,000 warriors. As reinforcements for the hostiles are constantly slipping away from the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, it is recommended that the latter be transferred to the Indian country.

But under the present brilliant system an appropriation must first be made by Congress before a nest of enemies in the rear of our military forces can be moved.

The Army may well be disgusted at this tedious and thankless task which the restless and lawless miners on the one hand, and the combinations of the Indian Ring on the other, have forced upon them.

The following memorandum gives the latest roster of General Crook's command. S. O. 68, Headquarters Dept. of the Platte, confirms the detail "for service against the hostile Sioux."

Lieut.-Col. W. B. Royall, 3d Cavalry, commanding the cavalry battalion; Second Lieut. H. R. Lemly, 3d Cavalry, cavalry adjutant; Second Lieut. Charles Morton, 3d Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster; Assistant Surgeon J. H. Patzki, and Acting Assistant Surgeon C. R. Stephens, medical officers.

Major A. W. Evans, 3d Cavalry, commanding battalion 3d Cavalry; Second Lieut. G. F. Chase, 3d Cavalry, battalion adjutant.

Battalion 3d Cavalry—Co. M, Capt. Anson Mills; First Lieut. A. C. Paul, and Second Lieut. F. S. Schwatka; Co. A, First Lieut. Joseph Lawson; Co. D, Capt. Guy V. Henry; Co. C, Capt. F. Van Vleet, and First Lieut. A. H. Von Luetwitz; Co. B, Capt. Chas. Meinhold, and Second Lieut. James Simpson; Co. F, Second Lieut. B. Reynolds; Co. G, First Lieut. Emmet Crawford; Co. L, Capt. P. D. Vroom; Co. E, Captain A. Sutorius; Co. I, Capt. W. H. Andrews, Second Lieut. James Foster.

Capt. H. E. Noyes, 2d Cavalry, commanding battalion 2d Cavalry; Second Lieut. F. W. Sibley, 2d Cavalry, battalion adjutant.

Battalion Second Cavalry—Co. D, First Lieut. S. Swigert and Second Lieut. H. D. Huntington; Co. I, Second Lieut. F. W. Kingsbury; Co. A, Capt. T. B. Dewees and Second Lieut. D. C. Pearson; Co. E, Capt. E. R. Wells; Co. B, First Lieut. Rawolle.

Major Alexander Chambers, 4th Infantry, commanding battalion Infantry; First Lieut. Henry Seton, battalion adjutant; Acting Assistant Surgeon C. V. Pettys, medical officer.

Battalion of Infantry—Co. D, 4th Infantry, Capt. A. B. Cain; Co. E, 4th Infantry, Capt. A. S. Burt and Second Lieut. E. R. Robertson; Co. G, 5th Infantry, Capt. T. B. Burrows and First Lieut. W. L. Carpenter; Co. C, Capt. Sam Munson.

June 6.—Hunters from the head waters of the Republican say that the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are leaving in large numbers bound North. It is supposed that they are going to join the Sioux.

As we go to press the following official telegram

from Omaha, June 7, is at hand: "Spotted Tail, the chief of the Brules, arrived here (Fort Laramie) to-day on a visit, and reports that his people are at home and will not go out on the warpath. Large numbers have gone from the Red Cloud and other agencies on the Missouri River, and are concentrating on Powder River for a fight." He reports over 1,700 lodges collected.

#### PASSAGE OF THE ARMY BILL.

We believe that the passage of the Banning bill in the House, June 1, was not a surprise to many of our readers, but if it sets through the Senate in its present shape there will be considerable astonishment.

Although the vote seemed largely in its favor—123 to 82—yet some able opposition was developed, as will appear in the following extracts from the *Congressional Record*.

The propriety of consolidating certain of the Staff Departments was questioned by

Mr. Hurlbut.—Mr. Speaker, the Army of the United States has this misfortune: it has many friends when its services are needed; it has many enemies when political capital is sought to be made by opposing it. These attempts at undue, unwise, ungenerous retrenchment upon the Army of the United States are nothing especially partisan. There never has been a time since we had an Army in which there have not been those who desired to cripple its efficiency, to break down its competency, and to weaken those sentiments of honor which are what make the Army a live and valuable organization, and these attempts are always made for personal and political effect. This is no new idea, sir. The history of Congress will show over and over again occasions when every one of the alterations proposed in this bill have been offered time after time and defeated time after time. In 1873 the same question was up, and the opinion of one of our leading military men of that day was asked upon it, and I do not know that I can better address myself on this question than by asking the Clerk to read a letter from that officer as the basis of the remarks I propose to make on some parts of this bill.

The Clerk read the letter, as follows:

New York, March 1, 1872.

General W. W. Burns, United States Army.

MY DEAR GENERAL: You ask my opinion as to the proposed consolidation of the three corps (Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Pay) into one. I do not like the idea at all, and, had I the power, would prevent it.

The duties are distinct entirely, requiring different kinds of experience, and cannot advantageously be performed by the same officer, unless, perhaps, in the case of the payment of a small garrison, and . . . in the Pay Department the evils of consolidation would, in my judgment, be overbalanced by far any slight advantages. The present organization has worked well for many years in garrison and in the field; if there has been any defect, it has not been in the Commissary and Pay Departments.

These three corps already have a common chief in the person of the Secretary of War; no benefit is likely to be derived from the appointment of another assistant chief, who will again have under him a head of each department just as there is now. If this consolidation scheme is carried out, experience will prove that some individual interest was at the bottom of it and that no real benefit inured to the service, and before long the old order of things will be restored.

In haste, . . . yours, GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.  
P. S.—It seems almost superfluous for me to say that our peace organization should be such as to enable us to increase the Army rapidly in time of war. Any disinterested soldier knows what this means with regard to the number of staff and line officers in peace.

Now, Mr. Speaker, whatever controversy there may have been with regard to the military successes of Major-General George B. McClellan, there does not live any man who does not know that he is the most thoroughly qualified organizer of troops, the most thoroughly instructed as to the staff divisions, that the Army of the United States has ever had. I place with great confidence before this House the calm, deliberate utterances made by that distinguished officer of the Army, supported, as I shall show they are, by a mass of testimony of all the instructed officers of the country, upon this question of the consolidation of the staff corps of the Army.

Now, sir, the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, in his speech the other day, described sergeants and corporals as if no part of the effective force of the Army. Now I always supposed that they had their place in the line of battle. Is that not true? The gentleman has commanded a battalion. Are they not part of the line of battle?

Mr. Banning.—They have their place.

Mr. Hurlbut.—They carry muskets, do they not?

Mr. Banning.—Generally.

Mr. Hurlbut.—And they use them, too?

Mr. Banning.—Yes.

Mr. Hurlbut.—They are a part of the effective force of the Army?

Mr. Banning.—Yes.

Mr. Hurlbut.—Yet in order to make up that wonderful statement the gentleman included, in contrasting the small number of privates with the number of officers, in the latter class non-commissioned officers, wagoners, artificers, and musicians, although I never heard before that that class had anything to do with the command of the Army. The gentleman states that there is one command for every one and a half private soldiers.

Mr. Banning.—For every one and a third.

Mr. Hurlbut.—And in order to make good the statement, he puts in as officers commanding and managing the Army the sergeants, corporals, wagon-masters, etc. Now, everybody that stands in line of battle is a soldier, is a part of the effective strength of the Army, and everybody above that is an officer. In my experience, wagon masters are generally kept pretty well to the rear and do not manage the Army. The musicians are generally detailed for the purpose of doing little charitable services in the way of picking up the dead and wounded and sick. Therefore the statement of the gentleman is a little extravagant, to say the least of it.

The idea which the gentleman attempted to impress upon the House was that the Army was over officered

to the extent that we had idle officers and to spare. Now that is not so. There are to-day in the War Department twenty applications for officers to be detailed as instructors in tactics in colleges and they cannot be had, they are not to be spared.

Mr. Hurlbut further cited General Franklin's opinion against consolidation, opposed the creation of the rank of brigadier general for the Paymaster General, and concluded by referring to a clause in Mr. Banning's speech, which read that "the officer who dared protest against the extravagant prices charged by the sutler and post-trailer, whose profits were made enormous from the necessity they were under of dividing with high Government officials," was ordered to the most distant frontier post," and remarked, that "every man who had heard that expression and every man who read that speech knew that a very distinguished and honorable officer, General William B. Hazen, was pointed at, as he had been pointed at by public rumor, as an officer who had suffered at the hands of the late Secretary of War for doing his duty. I am glad to find in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the 20th of May, 1876, which I hold in my hand, a letter of Major-General Hazen, addressed to the editor, effectually setting that thing at rest."

The letter was read to the House

Mr. Banning, however, carried his point in an able speech, in the course of which he said, that "your committee have here, in two hundred and thirty four prepared pages, the testimony of every general officer, of the colonels, and all the leading officers of the Army. On this testimony they have framed this bill, every section of which I believe to be right."

#### THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC MEETING.

The Society of the Army of the Potomac was organized in New York in 1869, and its first meeting, in the order of chronology, was held in that city, but the first really effective meeting was that held in Philadelphia in the following year. Again this year the society met in Philadelphia, and though the meeting was not in all respects the equal of that held in 1870, its success was such as to justify the return to Philadelphia for a second visit. About two hundred members of the society assembled in the Academy of Music, and these, with the gentlemen present as invited guests, formed a gathering brilliant with conspicuous names. From our own Army, regular and volunteer, were Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Hooker, Slocum, Robinson, Dix, Patterson, Cadwallader, Greer, Averill, Parke, Ingalls, McIntosh, Hartranft, Alvord, Mott, Hardee, Davies, Sharpe, McMahon, Collins, Jackson, Aspinwall, Beaver, Reed, Owen, Shaler; Colonels Wm. McMichael, E. Brooke Rawle, George Meade, H. C. King, R. B. Ricketts, S. B. W. Mitchell, H. B. Wier, Landel, and others.

Of the representatives of Foreign armies was Lieutenant-General Saigo Tsukumichi of Japan, the leader of the Japanese expedition against Formosa—once the Japanese province of *Takasago*—and his A. D. C. Lieutenant Hidaka Ziro; Captain A. Von der Howen, Imperial Russian Guard Artillery, and Captain L. P. Senietchkin, A. D. C. to H. I. H. the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia; Colonel Fabria and Colonel Marine, of the Spanish Army, and Captain Bergman, of the Swedish. Of distinguished men there were present, among others, Governor Parker, of New Jersey; Mr. Geo. H. Boker, U. S. Minister to Russia; Ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Mayor Stokley, Prof. Archer, of the British Commission, and the Marquis de Rochambeau, of the French Commission. Whether through the failure of the committee on invitation or because of their unwillingness to trust themselves on shore, the Navy officers were conspicuous for their absence. A fact which was the occasion of great regret to those who well knew of how important an element of interest this deprived the meeting.

The Academy of Music, where the proceedings were held, was elaborately decorated with battle flags and other insignia of war, and gay with the toilets of the ladies who occupied the private boxes and the dress and family circles.

A noticeable feature of the meeting was the very high literary character of the oration and poem. General Dix and Mr. Wm. Winter distinguished themselves, each in his way, and most highly honored the society by contributions to its proceedings which promise to take rank with the classics. The poem of Mr. Winter appears elsewhere, and speaks for itself; the oration of General Dix, in all respects worthy of its author and of the occasion, we have not space for.

In his introduction the orator said: "You are assembled in the bosom of a city vast in extent and distinguished for its intelligence, its industry, and its wealth; and within its narrow precincts a hundred years ago was written that immortal paper which declared the American Colonies free and independent States, and proclaimed to the world as a fundamental truth the right of the people to a voice in the administration of their political systems. The century which commenced with this practical advance in the philosophy of human government terminates in the assertion and application to our own system of the great principle of universal emancipation. These two transcendent tributes the century brings to the national ovation about to be celebrated here. Well may the American heart be stirred, as it is, to its inmost depths by these achievements in the cause of truth, justice and humanity."

It was to a consideration of the last of these great achievements—emancipation—that General Dix addressed himself, tracing our progress toward it, from the time when the protests of Virginia against the per-

manent establishment of slavery within her borders, and the efforts of her great son, Thomas Jefferson, to provide for future emancipation laid the foundation of the anti-slavery sentiment of the country, to the time when the development of that anti-slavery sentiment, under the fervid heat of war, culminated in the executive order by which Abraham Lincoln transformed four million of slaves into freemen, between the rising and the setting of the sun.

Referring to the result which followed in the employment of negro troops, the expediency of which was so seriously questioned on political grounds, General Dix spoke of the assault of Colonel Shaw's colored regiment at Fort Wagner, and said: "He gave to the country the assurance we all feel to-day that in case of danger from external violence (God forbid that we shall ever again be rent by internal strife) we have an additional fund of patriotism and intrepidity to draw upon in the 4,000,000 raised by Mr. Lincoln to the rank of freemen."

In conclusion the orator said:

Fellow soldiers of the past, and fellow citizens of the present and the future—It is one of the necessities of your condition, as members of a political system in the administration of which every man has a voice, that your work is never finished; that your liberties can only be made secure at the price of everlasting vigilance; that each revolving year brings with it some new danger to be averted or some wrong to be redressed. Under a federal government like ours, which is sovereign only for the purposes expressed in the fundamental compact, the harmonious co-operation of the States is almost indispensable to the successful action of the system in the present and its perpetuity in the future. It is as nearly indispensable that the harmony should be social as well as political. For this reason no effort should be left untaken to re-establish the amicable relations which existed before the war. There is nothing in the past which should be an obstacle to the restoration of kind feeling. There may be individual exceptions, but as a general proposition it is true that no intestine conflict was ever carried on with so little violation of the laws of war and so little outrages on the laws of humanity; and since its close the life of no combatant has been sacrificed on the altar of revenge.

It remains only to forget that we have ever been alienated; or, if the memory cannot be thus constrained, we may act as though the past were forgotten. I know that such an appeal need not be addressed to you. Those who have been confronted in deadly combat are always the first to lay aside their animosities when the wages of battle have been fairly decided. If at the North there are some who would rake open the expiring embers of a strife which the flames have been burned out and extinguished; if at the South there are those who persevere in fomenting the ancient bitterness, and insist that their prosperity depends on the restoration of a social order on which the hand of Providence has set the seal of death, let us be thankful that these are only sporadic cases of moral delinquency from which the great body of the people are exempt. Let us begin the century which is about to commence as our forefathers began that which is about to close, in a spirit of mutual forbearance, with no rivalry but that of promoting our common prosperity, in thankfulness for our rescue from the dangers we have passed, and in trustfulness in the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe for our deliverance from those which lie before us.

There was a striking contrast in appearance between orator and poet; the one a statesman, venerable with years and honors; the other, though with a literary reputation of twenty years growth, almost boyish in appearance, filling the imagination's demand for what a poet should be in personal presence. The effect of the poem was heightened by the appearance and admirable delivery of its author.

General Hancock presided with dignity and tact, and the few remarks he had occasion to make were most excellent in conception and expression. On calling the meeting to order Gen. Hancock said:

COMRADES OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC: We are assembled here to-day on the occasion of the seventh annual reunion of our Society, to renew and cement friendships formed on the field of battle; to inquire as to the welfare of absent comrades; to determine the gaps made in our ranks by time, and to inaugurate such measures as may be possible or necessary to aid worthy comrades in distress, or the widows and orphans of deceased comrades who may require our assistance. We have no other purpose in meeting here. Here politics enter not, either to distract or disturb. We meet simply as brothers who are linked together in affection through memories of the past; by common dangers incurred, glories gained, privations suffered and hardships endured; and I am thankful that I am permitted to be present with you, and that the privilege of calling to order this meeting of my old comrades devolves upon me. But before proceeding with the exercises of this occasion it is proper that we should return thanks to Almighty God for his goodness in permitting us to be here and in health to-day, and to ask that his blessing may rest upon us all. The Rev. Mr. McKivier is requested to lead us in the expression of those thanks and invoking that blessing.

After the prayer an address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Stokley. An excellent band was in attendance and did much to enliven the proceedings. Brief remarks were made at the business meeting of the society by Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Hooker, Hartman, Slocum, Robinson, Shaler, Averill and McIntosh, who came forward in the order named in answer to enthusiastic calls.

The business meeting of the society was, as usual, brief. For the Presidency, Generals Hartman, Franklin and Slocum were named as candidates, the vote which resulted in the choice of Hartman being made unanimous. That inseparable trio, Davies, Sharpe and Church, hold on to their lucrative offices of Treasurer and Secretaries for another year by unanimous consent. The Vice-Presidents selected to represent their respective corps were Generals A. A. Humphreys, 2d; H. W. Slocum, 12th; Bruce Ricketts, Artillery; McM. Gregg, Cavalry; M. T. McMahon, 6th; G. H. McKibben, 9th; Chas. Devens, 11th; Colonels Dana, 1st; Clayton McMichael, 3d; Synex, 5th; Geo. Meade, staff; H. C. King, 4th.

Providence, R. I., was chosen as the place for the next annual meeting, the choice lying between that city and Saratoga, N. Y., and Springfield, Mass.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance of \$2,149.99. The banquet in the evening at St. George's Hall was thinly attended. Those who were there were sufficiently enthusiastic to make amends for the empty seats, and their responses in chorus to the music must have somewhat astonished the Japanese and other officers present who could not understand English, and least of all in the disguise of Yankee soldiers' war songs. Doubtless, they waited in anticipation of hearing Sherman sound the war whoop while Sheridan proceeded to take their scalps. The utmost good nature prevailed, however, and there was no disorder,

unless mere noise be considered disorder. Governor Hartman presided, but General Sharpe was master of ceremonies, and as usual contributed his full share to the enthusiasm of the meeting.

The regular toasts were few. "Our Country," called out Governor Parker; "Mr. President," Colonel McMichael; "Pennsylvania in the War," Gov. Curtin; "The Army of the Potomac," Major A. Wilson Norris, and finally General Sherman had to do double duty for the "Army and Navy." "Our Fallen Comrades" was drunk in silence. "Our foreign guests" was responded to formally by Prof. Archer, of the British Commission, and informally by the Marquis de Rochambeau, in French, and by Colonel Fabra in Spanish. The speech of the latter was translated by General Sherman.

The proceedings closed with the meeting of the bidders, which ended a gathering, full at least of good cheer.

On Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning the various corps organizations held their meetings, elected their officers, and transacted other routine business.

The Second Corps, at whose meeting General Hancock made the opening address, chose as their President, General Winfield Scott Hancock; Secretary and Treasurer, General James A. Beaver; Historian, General F. H. Walker; Executive Committee, General H. Bingham, General W. G. Mitchell, General Thos. H. Livermore, Colonel R. P. Richards, a fifth to be elected at the city or town in which the next re-union is to be held.

Sixth Corps—Presided over by Gen. Alex. Shaler, who spoke at some length in opening the meeting. Officers elected: General Shaler, President; Colonel Robert L. Orr, Secretary, and Colonel Truesdale, of Brooklyn, Treasurer. They voted a resolution of thanks to the State Fencibles, at whose armory their meeting was held; also that the next meeting of the society be held at Saratoga, N. Y. The following regiments were represented: 23d, 61st, 93d, 95th, 96th, 103d, and 119th Pennsylvania; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th New Jersey; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Vermont; 65th, 67th, and 122d New York; 6th, 7th, and 32d Massachusetts; 6th and 7th Maine; 2d Rhode Island, and 5th Wisconsin.

Cavalry Corps—Lieut.-General Philip H. Sheridan, President. He expressed his delight at being present once more with his old comrades, and complimented them on their fine appearance. The report of the treasurer, Major R. R. Corson, was read, and showed the society to be in a prosperous condition financially. General Sheridan stated that he had occupied the position as president for some time, and thought it was near time he was stepping down and out for one of the others. Notwithstanding his protests, he was again placed in nomination and unanimously re-elected, as were the other officers. They are: President, General Philip H. Sheridan; Secretary, General G. Irvin Whitehead; Treasurer, Major R. R. Corson. A committee was appointed to design a suitable badge for the members.

The Third Army Corps meeting, however, exceeded all the others in numbers, and was followed by a banquet at the Union League Club. The following were elected officers: General George H. Sharpe, of New York, President; Vice-President, General William J. Sewell, of New Jersey; Secretary, Colonel Edward Welling, of New Jersey. At the banquet, Gen. Sharpe presided. Among those present were Generals Hooker, Robinson, McIntosh, Davies, Sewell, Collis, Mott, Aspinwall, Colonels Ricketts, Clayton MacMichael, Morgan, and Fassitt. The following were the regular toasts and responses: The President of the United States, General Robinson; the Army of the Potomac, General Joe Hooker; the Third Army Corps, General Sewell; the Third Corps Union, General Mindell; Our Departed Comrades, Major Bullard; the City of Brotherly Love, General Collis.

THE Boston Globe says: "The German Minister at Washington has forwarded to Captain Chandler, commander of the *Wabash*, at the Boston Navy-yard, a letter of thanks from Prince Bismarck for services rendered to the German expedition to observe the transit of Venus. Nothing had been heard from the exhibition for four months, and the German Consul at Melbourne was considerably alarmed for their safety. Captain Chandler telegraphed that he would go to their assistance. He found them with their chronometers irregular and in quite a demoralized state. He let them take his own chronometers, thirty in number, and, thus relieved, they proceeded with much satisfaction. At the time Captain Chandler was in command of the United States steamer *Suvarra*, which was on the same errand as the German expedition. The great Prince has expressed his gratitude for the service rendered in a most cordial and complimentary letter."

ALBAN C. Stimers, engineer, formerly a constructor in the U. S. Navy with the rank of commander, died at his home on Staten Island after a brief illness last Saturday. His remains were buried from his residence, at West Brighton, the same day, he having died of malignant small-pox. He was forty-nine years of age. He entered the Navy January 11, 1849, and he resigned from the service on the 3d of August, 1866. He was appointed inspector of iron-clads, and superintended the construction of the *Monitor*, and was on her in the celebrated fight at Hampton Roads, on March 9, 1862. After Captain Worden was wounded Lieutenant Green and Mr. Stimers commanded the firing of the guns in the turret. Subsequently Mr. Stimers became superintendent of the construction of nine monitors of the *Passaic* type, nine of the harbor and river type, and twenty of the light-draught type; likewise of the *Dictator* and *Puritan*. He was at Fort Fisher, and at Charleston when the monitors ran past the forts. Of late years he has been connected with the Cornell Iron Works.

## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Plymouth* arrived at Port Royal, S. C., on the 5th inst. All well on board.

THE training ship *Juniata* arrived at Norfolk, Va., from Baltimore on the 8th inst.

THE *Saco* is expected to arrive at San Francisco, Cal., from the Asiatic station about the latter part of this month.

THE *Palos*, Lieut.-Commander A. S. Barker, commanding, arrived at Hong Kong 28th March, probably at Canton 30th April.

THE steamer *Despatch*, Commander F. Rogers, arrived at Annapolis, Md., on the 3d June, for the purpose of towing the *Saratoga* to Washington.

THE *Monocacy*, Captain J. P. Fyfe, commanding, was at Shanghai repairing April 15—would be ready for service about June 1.

THE *Ashuelot*, Commander E. O. Matthews, commanding, arrived at Hong Kong March 31, from Shanghai, and left for Bangkok on April 14.

THE *Kearsarge*, Commander F. V. McNair commanding, arrived at Hong Kong March 31, from Nagsaki; left Hong Kong April 4, arrived at Manila April 17, and returned to Hong Kong April 20.

THE *Saco*, Commander C. J. McDougal commanding, left Yokohama April 15 for San Francisco; returned April 15, in a leaky condition; went to Yokohama April 19, and was put on dock; was still on dock April 20.

THE *Yantic*, Commander R. S. McCook, commanding, arrived at Macao April 2, from Shanghai, having stopped at Amoy from the 27th to March 31. Left Macao April 9, and arrived at Hong Kong same day.

THE U. S. steamer *Marion* which was recently ordered to the Rio Grande for the protection of American interests in that quarter, has been ordered by a telegram from the Navy Department to sail for Europe.

COMMODORE D. Ammen and Captain W. N. Jeffers have been appointed Members of the Board of Visitors, to witness the annual examination of Cadet Midshipmen, which commences on the 10th inst. at the Naval Academy, Annapolis Md.

THE *Tennessee*, Captain W. W. Low, commanding, made passage from Shanghai to Yokohama, and was at anchor in Yokohama Bay, April 30; had been on dock at Yokohama for repairs.

CHIEF Engineer C. H. Loring has been appointed senior member, and Chief Engineers D. B. Macomb, E. J. Whitaker and J. Triley, and Passed Assistant Engineers J. Butterworth, B. F. Wood, S. L. Smith, A. Price and J. Q. A. Ford, members of a Board, for the purpose of making a trial of the machinery of the *Enterprise* at Portsmouth, N. H.

THE steam tug *Rose*, which left Pensacola Navy-yard on the 24th ultimo, for St. Marks, met with an accident by the bursting of the main feed pipe. In attempting to run her into Apalachicola Bay, she got aground on the East Bank, where she remained until the 26th, when she was gotten off and taken into the Bay, where she now is. Assistance has been sent to her.

The set is from the house of Herman T. Jerecki, and is at once handsome and valuable. It is inscribed: "Presented to Mrs. J. H. Gillis by the crew of the U. S. S. *Michigan*, Erie, Pa., May 30, 1876."

Just before Captain Gillis's departure, a number of his friends ashore waited upon him with a fine field and marine glass, accompanied with a suitable expression of their regards.

THE *Gettysburg* arrived at Bermuda from St. Thomas, May 31st, and proceeded, a few days thereafter, to run a line of soundings from Bermuda to Cape Henry. The work of determining positions in the West Indies has been successfully completed, and the *Gettysburg* may be expected to arrive at Washington about the 15th of June.

MEDICAL Inspector A. L. Gihon has been appointed President of a Medical Board, and Medical Inspector A. C. Gorgas, and Surgeon George A. Bright, members, for the physical examination of candidates for admission into the Naval Academy as cadet midshipmen and cadet engineers. The Board will also make the required examination of the graduating class of cadet midshipmen.

A NAVAL General Court-martial convened at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., on the 7th inst., for the trial of Pay Inspector James N. Carpenter, U. S. Navy, of which Commodore Foxhall A. Parker is senior member. The following officers compose the Court: Commodore John C. Beaumont, Captains Charles H. Baldwin and John Russell, Pay Directors Joseph C. Eldridge, and Robert H. Clark, and Pay Inspector Edward Foster, and Solicitor John A. Bolles, of the Navy Department, Judge Advocate.

A SPECIAL despatch from Beaufort to the *Morning News*, Savannah, Ga., says, the wife of Commander F. R. Smith, commanding the monitor *Saugus*, lying at Port Royal, S. C., was found dead in her room at the Hotel on Saturday. She is supposed to have committed suicide. The case will be investigated by the grand jury. She is reported to have taken poison, and then shot herself. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death by a pistol shot wound inflicted by her own hand, or by the hand of some one unknown to the jury.

ADMIRAL Rodgers has authorized a published statement that part only of the cadets who recently resigned at Annapolis were involved in the alleged robbery at Naval Academy. As all the names have been extensively published without distinction, it is just to say

that Cadets John G. Mason, of Ohio, and W. B. Osterhout, of Pennsylvania, were not accused as principals, but became involved as witnesses before a board of first-class men, to whom, instead of to a court of officers, the examination had been intrusted. They have asked the Secretary of the Navy to reinstate them to answer such charges as may be preferred, which it is understood he will do.

**THE Virginian** says of the *Merrimac*: The remaining timbers of this once formidable floating battery having been successfully raised by diver West, were towed up Tuesday to the Navy-yard dock with the pontoons and lifting lighter attached, with which she draws about twenty-four and a half feet of water. The diver has been indefatigable in his exertions to raise this sunken wreck, and his efforts have now been crowned with success, he having cleared the navigation of most a dangerous obstacle, although in a pecuniary point of view it may not be so advantageous to him. The pontoons have been pumped out, and the hulk will be taken into the dry dock for examination to-day. The bottom timbers are for the most part live oak, and all the wood suitable for manufacturing into canes will be utilized for that purpose.

The crew of the U. S. S. *Michigan*, surprised their retiring commanding officer, Commander Gillis, U. S. N., by presenting to Mrs. Gillis a memento of their respect and regard. The testimonial, of silver, comprised five pieces, tray, ice pitcher, goblets and alop bowl, and was accompanied by the following address:

U. S. S. MICHIGAN,  
ERIE, May 30th, 1876.

Mrs. J. H. GILLIS: The men composing the crew of the *Michigan*, on the occasion of your departure from among them, desiring to acknowledge their appreciation of the kind interest you have ever shown in their welfare, both temporal and spiritual, beg of you to accept the accompanying testimonial as a token of their esteem. And as, from time to time, you may refresh yourself from this pitcher, may He who is your guide and support graciously be pleased to add a purer and more copious stream, that regenerates and makes glad the heart, even the water of life. And with kindest wishes and a hearty prayer for the future welfare of you and yours, we are, dear madam,

THE CREW.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

#### ORDERED.

MAY 31.—Master C. A. Clark, to the Monongahela, at Portland, Maine.

JUNE 1.—Commander E. K. Owen, having been discharged from further attendance before the Board of Examiners, to proceed home and wait orders.

Commander A. W. Weaver, to examination preliminary to promotion.

Ensign H. McCrea, to examination for promotion on the 7th June.

JUNE 2.—Lieutenant-Commander G. K. Haswell, to appear before the Retiring Board on the 8th June.

Master K. Rohrer, to examination for promotion on the 9th June.

Master W. E. B. Delahay having been discharged from further attendance before the Board of Examiners has been placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 5.—Commodore J. B. Creighton, to command the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 1st July next.

Lieutenant-Commander F. J. Higginson, to examination preliminary to promotion, on the 9th June.

Master P. Busbee, to Newport, R. I., for instruction in torpedo service.

Assistant Surgeon H. G. Beyer, to the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Acting Assistant Surgeon R. J. Perry, to duty in charge of medical stores at Key West, Fla.

Assistant Engineer H. C. Baughman, to the Ossipee, at Portland, Maine.

JUNE 7.—Assistant Surgeon P. A. Lovering, to the Ajax, at Port Royal, S. C.

#### DETACHED.

MAY 31.—Master R. Mitchell, from the Monongahela, and leave of absence granted for one month.

JUNE 1.—Lieutenant J. B. House has reported his return home, having been detached from the Dictator on the 9th June, and has been placed on sick leave.

JUNE 5.—Passed Assistant Surgeon J. F. Bransford has reported his return home from duty assigned him in Nicaragua, and has been ordered to Richmond, Va., to prepare a report on the work upon which he has been engaged.

Assistant Surgeon J. W. Buell, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and resignation accepted to take effect on the 1st September next.

JUNE 5.—Commodore T. H. Stevens, from the command of the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 1st July next, and to continue in discharge of special duty in relation to the Norfolk harbor.

Lieutenant O. W. Farenholt, from the Minnesota, at New York, and ordered to temporary duty as executive of the Supply on the 10th June.

Lieutenant H. E. Nichols, from the Supply on the 10th June, and ordered to duty in the Coast Survey Office at Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant H. N. Manney has reported his return home, having been detached from the Yantic, Asiatic Station, on the 13th April last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon E. S. Matthews, from the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, California, and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon L. H. Armstrong, from duty in charge of medical stores at Key West, Fla., and placed on special duty at that place.

Assistant Engineer R. R. Leitch, from the Ossipee, and placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 6.—Lieutenant-Commander Wm. R. Bridgman has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the Palos, Asiatic Station, on the 8th April last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commander Geo. C. Remy, attached to the Bureau of Yards and Docks, for one month.

To Naval Constructor G. R. Boush, attached to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, for one month.

To Surgeon C. H. Burbank, attached to the Powhatan, for three weeks.

To Assistant Surgeon F. B. Stephenson, attached to the Ossipee, for one week.

#### COMMISSIONED.

Ensign P. Busbee to be a master in the Navy from May 13, 1875.

C. J. Nourse, of Washington, D. C., an assistant surgeon in the Navy from June 1, 1876.

#### RESIGNED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. J. Cronyn.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending June 7, 1876:

Thomas McDonald, beneficiary, May 28, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

## JAPANESE PRIZE MONEY.

In the course of debate in the Senate May 31, on the Japanese indemnity fund, particularly the section providing for the sum of \$125,000 prize money, to be paid out of the fund—we quote from the *Record*—Mr. Howe moved to amend by striking out the words:

And also the claims of that portion of the officers and crew of the United States ship *Jamestown* who manned the *Taklang* in the bombardment of the hostile forts at the Straits of Simonsen on the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th days of September, 1864.

Mr. Howe.—I said some time ago that I did not believe in paying prize money to the officers and crews of our vessels out of moneys belonging to anybody else but the Government of the United States. On this point I am overruled by the Senate. The Senate concludes that this money belongs to Japan, and therefore we may just as well pay prize money to one as another out of it. Perhaps to a certain extent we had better submit to that doctrine; but I do protest against paying prize money to the vessel named in these lines out of any funds belonging to anybody in the world. I would not pay that in dry goods or groceries. That vessel was not a war-vessel; it was a merchant-vessel, hired by the month, crew and all, to go up there and hold up our flag while the fighting was going on. She had just so many dollars per month, and she went. There was a gun on board of her, and they say that gun was fired. The exact number of times the Secretary of the Navy tells you; I forget just now how many times it was. And I believe somebody said it was fired with great gallantry, which I do not dispute at all. I think it requires great gallantry to fire a gun at all on board a vessel. It did not hurt anybody. Nobody was hurt. The two officers that the boat performed were to bear the flag and to take care of the wounded when they were retired from the other vessels.

I do think we cannot with any propriety whatever vote to pay prize money for such services as those. Actually the papers in the case show that at first the plan contemplated for having our flag represented during that fight was to tow up an old hull and fasten the flag to her, but it was finally concluded she might interfere with the operations of vessels that would have some fighting to do, and therefore they hired this vessel which could go alone, paid her by the month, and she went up there for these two offices. Now it is proposed to take money from Japan to pay prize to the officers and crew of this boat.

Mr. Cragin.—Mr. President, I hope this amendment will not prevail. The Senator from Wisconsin says that this steamer *Taklang* was hired to go up there to take part in this engagement for the purpose of showing the American flag. That is partly true. The *Jamestown* drew so much water that she could not be taken into those straits or it was feared she could not. Therefore the commander of the *Jamestown* hired this vessel, and Ensign Pearson was put in command of her, and seventeen men were taken from the *Jamestown*, each one given a Sharps rifle, to go on board the *Taklang*; but Ensign Pearson was not satisfied with that, so he took from the *Jamestown* a Parrott gun and put it on board this vessel, the *Taklang*, and he and his seventeen men from the *Jamestown* went into this engagement; and they conducted themselves with such gallantry, performed such services, and handled that gun with such efficiency that the British admiral commended them in special orders.

As I have before me the diplomatic correspondence, I will read what Mr. Pruyn on that occasion said:

Ensign Pearson, of the *Jamestown*, who was placed in command of the United States chartered steamer *Taklang*, I am happy to say, conducted himself so as to receive the special written thanks of Admiral Kuper, commanding the combined fleet, and a large bronze thirty-two pounder gun was assigned to said ship as a trophy. The thirty pounder gun of the *Jamestown* was used by him with such precision and efficiency as to command universal admiration. The wounded of the British were placed on board that ship, in charge, in part, of Dr. Vedder, of the *Jamestown*.

That is Mr. Pruyn's despatch to the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward.

Mr. Howe.—How many times was that gun fired?

Mr. Cragin.—It does not say; but it was fired with great efficiency.

Mr. Howe.—It did hit the land, I suppose.

Mr. Cragin.—I have no doubt that as this money is in the Treasury or somewhere else and apparently to be refunded to Japan, these men ought to be paid out of it. There will be but a little for them. Only Commander Pearson and seventeen men can receive any benefit from this part of the second section. The main part of the \$125,000 will go to the officers and crew of the *Wyoming*, for they had a large number of officers and a large number of men. Less than \$25,000 will go to Commander Pearson and the men who are under him. I hope this amendment will not prevail.

Mr. Thurman.—My friend from Wisconsin will find that the *Taklang* was no merchant-ship with a merchant-crew. She was chartered to join in that expedition because she was a steamer and the *Jamestown* was a sailing vessel, and the currents were such there that a sailing vessel would not be under command as a steam vessel would be, and she was manned entirely by the sailors of the *Jamestown*. This order was given to Lieutenant Pearson:

UNITED STATES STEAMER JAMESTOWN,  
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, August 11, 1864.

Sir: You are hereby appointed to the command of the chartered steamer *Taklang*, and will proceed in her to the Straits of Simonsen to act in concert with the treaty powers, who will appear in large force at that place.

The object of sending the *Taklang* is to show the American flag there, and to manifest to the Prince of Nagato that we are in accord with the other treaty powers, and equally demand with them the passage through the straits without let or hindrance.

As the steamer under your command is not a man-of-war or prepared to attack the forts, you will render any and every aid in your power to promote the common object—such as towing boats, landing men, and receiving the wounded on board of you if required to do so. To this end you will consult the senior officer present, particularly the British admiral, who will be senior officer of the expedition, and who will have the largest force there.

It is very true that a subordinate duty seemed to be imposed upon Pearson; but the Senator is entirely mistaken in construing this that he was to keep out of danger entirely; and it is a new idea to me that an officer whose duty, whether it be to fire a gun or whether it be, in the language of this instruction, "towing boats, landing men, and receiving the wounded on board of you if required to do so," is not just as much exposed and perhaps more exposed than if his vessel is a powerful war-vessel, and that his services are not equally meritorious with one who is in an iron-clad. I should say that his services were more meritorious, that he ran greater risk, and deserved, therefore, to be more highly esteemed.

But Pearson was not a man to be where fighting was going on without having a hand; and, by the way, to show that it was expected that he would get where he would be in trouble, he was given the Parrott gun of the *Jamestown*, and she was put on board the *Taklang*—a thirty-pound Parrott gun. As I said, he was not a man when fighting was going on to have a thirty-pound Parrott gun and not use it. And so what did he do?

Lieutenant Pearson, not satisfied with these orders, obtained permission to take the *Taklang* under fire. With three officers and fifteen men, armed with a Parrott gun, or howitzer, and Sharps rifles for each man, the *Taklang* went into the battle.

The engagement continued five days and ended in victory to the fleet, the Japan prince making an unconditional surrender, and, according to Minister Pruyn, "agreed to pay such sum as the ministers of the treaty powers might demand for the expenses of the expedition." (Diplomatic Correspondence 1864-'65, part 3, page 553.)

Here follows what was read by the Senator from New Hampshire, the thanks of the British admiral.

After some further skirmishing a vote was called, and, without Mr. Howe's amendment, the bill was passed. Yeas, 24; Nays, 20.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette.)

## H. M. S. "TEMERAIRE."

THE *Temeraire* is an 8-gun, double-screw armor-plated ship, of 8,412 tons, 7,000 horse-power. She cannot be compared with the *Infatigable*, either as regards size or power, and as a sea-going cruiser she is intended for a different service. But the *Temeraire* is, in her way, as novel a vessel as her colleague, for she embodies in her construction a principle never yet applied to any ship in the British navy, namely, the turret and broadside systems. The chief points to be noticed in the vessel are the adoption of mounting guns *en barbette*, and the reduction of the masts from three to two. The value of this idea of giving large iron-clad vessels a brig rig has been much doubted, but it has been adopted after the most mature consideration.

With this reduced rigging, however, the *Temeraire* will have an area of canvas equal to that of the *Iron Duke* or the *Vanguard*. Her engines will give a horse-power of 7,000, and as the ship is divided by a fore-and-aft bulkhead, the two sets of engines will be perfectly independent, and it is hoped to get a speed of 14 knots out of her. In regard to armor-plating, the *Temeraire* will have 11-inch plates for the protection of the hull, and 2-inch horizontal deck-plating. Her batteries are her most important feature. On the main deck, which is enclosed, she is to have two batteries in a line with each other, fore and aft. These are so arranged that the guns in the foremost battery, which are of 25 tons each, and will be for the first time used on the broadside principle, will be able to fire right ahead. The after-battery, cut off from the fore by a traverse of armor, consists of four 18-ton guns, which fire purely on the broadside. In this battery, then, each broadside has three guns, one of 25 and two of 18 tons. But the battery which will excite most attention is on the upper deck, mounted *en barbette*, two guns will stand exposed—one forward of 25 tons, the other aft of 18 guns. The low turret which protects the foremost gun is of 10-inch armor, and will serve the purpose of a look-out house, as well as a partial protection for guns and gunners. The after-turret is of 8-inch armor, and will afford the same amount of protection to its guns and gunners. By this means as perfect an all-round fire will be secured as is practicable.

The experiment which this last addition to the navy embodies is bold, but it is in accordance with the recent developments of iron-clad construction, and is, moreover, regarded with favor by professional men. We have been obliged to sacrifice armament for stability and seaworthiness; armor and armament for speed and endurance at sea; rigging, speed, and seaworthiness for armament and armor; and armament and armor for speed and ramming. So we have in their relative order, as types of these separate sacrifices, the *Sultan*, with broadside guns; the *Inconstant*, with her light ordnance and absence of armor; the *Devastation*, with her mastless form; and the *Rupert*, with her deficient armor and armament. But these, after all, are but compromises, compared with what might almost be called the abandonment of principle expressed in the construction of the *Temeraire*. The protection of a battery and its men from injury by means of armor-plating is an integral part of the very principle of iron clad construction. Armor is applied for the protection of the hull and the vital parts of the vessel, including the engines and guns, from injury. In the *Temeraire* this protection has been deliberately abandoned to a very large extent, as far as the upper-deck guns are concerned—indeed, the guns could hardly be more exposed in any circumstances than they will be in this system. Is this reduction of armor, or rather important abandonment of it, an admission on the part of the admiralty constructors that ordnance is beating armor?

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A DESPATCH to the daily papers announces that the General of the Army is besieged with applications for troops to protect the Western frontier towns from the apprehended raids of the hostile Indians, and, in fact, from the number of letters addressed to the War Department on the subject, it is thought that the people must be in a general state of panic.

### U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1876.

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### TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU.

MUCH may be said on both sides as to the policy of transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and the bill authorizing the transfer which has passed the House as an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, is likely to meet with opposition from the Senate, though as part of an appropriation bill it has a good prospect of passing. As a matter of safety to our frontier settlements, and to the many who, from either pleasure or necessity, traverse or reside in that portion of our country inhabited by these degenerate representatives of what might once have been a noble race, it does seem as if it were absolutely necessary to decide this question in the affirmative. The first condition of safety in the neighborhood of this intractable class is ability to control their movements; and to suppose that one or two persons—the usual number placed over them under the present system—can do this as well as one or more companies of soldiers, is, of course, an absurdity. Moral suasion will answer with enlightened communities, but hardly with our copper-colored brethren. The authenticated reports, daily becoming more frequent, of murder, scalping and mutilation, appeal for the adoption of strict forms of government. Such forms are found in military discipline, and adherence to them by no means implies cruelty to the observer. From their roving nature it has been found impracticable peaceably to induce the Indians to occupy reservations under control of Indian agents. Unrestrained by the presence of superior force, they wander off on some plundering expedition, expensive military pursuits are instituted, and it is frequently necessary to resort to the exterminating process, as a result of the present manner of dealing with them. There are several military posts situated in fertile districts of the Indian country, well adapted to instruction in agriculture, and all pursuits which tend to civilization. Gathered there, they will be subjected to rules which will be mild or severe according to their deportment.

It is unnecessary to mention the difficulties attending the present system of supplying them with food and clothing; of the prevention of mutinous conduct—often occurring—by prompt and decisive action; or of the facilities afforded by the War Department for obviating these and many other difficulties.

The opponents of the measure speak of the harshness of military rule as applied to the government of Indians. Where or when has such treatment been recorded? Does not this idea spring rather from the contrast suggested in most men's minds by the words "military" and "civil or religious government" than from facts? or may it not militate with their desire to feed and clothe them? The effort of our religious denominations to prevent the adoption of this measure, results apparently from a desire not to give up what they have undertaken, rather than from any consciousness of success in the attempt they have made to control and civilize the Indians. It is to be hoped, if for the sake of upholding practicable schemes against exploded theories, that this bureau will be transferred to the War Department.

THE Society of the Army of the James, held its fourth triennial reunion at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, June 7th. The attendance was small. General SAMUEL B. DUNCAN, of New York, was called upon to preside in the absence of the President, Major General ALFRED H. TERRY, who is absent with the expedition in the Black Hills country, against the Sioux. On taking the chair, General DUNCAN made a short speech. After prayer by Rev. H. W. WAYLAND, General JOSEPH R. HAWLEY was introduced, and delivered the oration. It was of a semi-political character, and created considerable comment. During the progress of its delivery some one in the audience called out and desired to know "if this was a political meeting?" to which the general responded that some of the incidents made it somewhat of that character. This caused a sensation, and was greeted with ap-

plause. General HAWLEY dwelt upon some of our national blessings, and pointed out the abuses we had escaped, it being the fashion of the hour to present in the strongest light the errors and defects of national legislation. He said:

The late war had a wonderful effect upon our national character. I think there is more national pride among us, and very much less of boastful vanity. Considering the elements which go to make up a good soldier, the speaker said that the troops raised from among the educated classes and the Sunday-schools made better soldiers than did those of the rough element. It is a mistake that the worse the man the better the soldier. It is just the reverse. When a veteran wishes to establish the character of a friend he says "he is a soldier and a gentleman." Many a time a fretful House is reconciled to an appropriation by a provision for its expenditure by a board of officers. It is not always thought worth while to build all the forts and make all the improvements that officers recommend, but the estimates are received as unimpeachable, and the record of expenditure is never doubted. As a citizen, I give my hearty approval to the proposal to commit to the Army the charge of the Indians for the sake of justice and mercy to that most miserable of all God's creatures, and for the honor of a so-called Christian nation. The Army carries supplies to the Indian countries, purchased in the best markets under an unfailingly honest inspection, and uniformly of the best quality. Why cannot the purchase and transportation of additional supplies for the Indians, to be distributed under the very eyes of the soldier helpless to prevent glaring frauds, under a system that is notoriously corrupt, and proved to be infamously dishonest? The soldier always keeps his word with the Indian, and the Indian knows it. Let the attempt be made to put the ward of the nation in all respects under the charge of the soldiers, and though the past cannot be recalled, the drama would be made to close honorably, if sadly. General Hawley spoke emphatically against the men who had attempted to use the record of blood for their political advantage, and regretted that the Presidential election occurred in the Centennial year, when all sections were in perfect accord. Yet, in spite of the political credo, he said, and the animosities stirred by them, we can and do meet with respect the soldiers who fought and are now our friends in one United Republic.

A poem was then read by JAMES B. EVERHART, Esq., of West Chester, Pa., after which General SHERMAN was called for and made a short address, taking occasion to advise the members of the society to unite with the other associations and give up their distinctive organization. General JOHN F. HARTMAN followed, and indorsed General HAWLEY's ideas on the Indian question, and stated that he had given the subject some thought himself. The audience then dispersed. At the business meeting it was resolved to hold the next meeting at Chicago. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Major General Robert S. Foster, United States Volunteers; Vice Presidents, Brevet Major General Edward W. Hinks, United States Army; Brevet Brigadier General W. L. James, United States Volunteers; Brevet Brigadier General James Shaw, Jr., United States Volunteers; Major John S. Gibbs, United States Volunteers; Captain Charles McIlvaine, United States Volunteers; Recording Secretary, Major William E. Kisselburgh; Corresponding Secretary, General Robert B. Beath, Pa.; Treasurer, Brigadier General Charles A. Carleton; Chaplain, Rev. H. W. Wayland.

In the evening the Society partook of the annual banquet, General E. W. HINKS, presiding.

THE Oriental Situation seems daily to become more critical and ominous of war. Since our last, the violent death of the late Sultan ABDUL AZIZ KHAN has been officially reported. Nineteen surgeons of different nationalities and of undoubted professional integrity, have deposed that they examined the body and found the veins and arteries of both arms cut, and "were shown a pair of very sharp and blood-stained scissors, and were told that ABDUL AZIZ himself inflicted said wounds." They further say that "the scissors might produce the wounds," and from other circumstances "come to the conclusion that the case is one of suicide." Under any circumstances MOURAD EFFENDI has been relieved from any anxiety with reference to the care or surveillance which the existence of his predecessor would have entailed upon him, and can give his whole attention to the perplexing questions of the moment.

Russia seems to be quietly concentrating troops, but may have a hard time before her if Germany and England clasp hands, especially as the Russian finances are in anything but a satisfactory condition. In the meanwhile diplomacy is represented by BISMARCK, whose sudden return to Berlin, June 6, and the postponement of the Emperor's journey to Ems, cause fresh uneasiness. The Austrians have permitted a large quantity of small arms and ammunition to be unloaded at Cattaro for the Montenegrins, and Turkey has consequently forbidden Austrian steamers to touch at the Turkish bank of the Danube. The French are very much encouraged by the arrival of the Grand Duke MICHEL of Russia at Paris, and think it means that France will regain her position in the Councils of Europe.

In the meanwhile Turkey has evinced her confidence in England by permitting an English officer of

rank to inspect her defences, according to recent cable despatches.

In 1825, according to an official report on the pay and allowances of the officers attached to the several stations (see page 1016-77, State Papers, Naval Affairs), the pay and allowances of the captain commandant of the several stations where there was a Government house was \$3,466.75, and where there was none, as at New Orleans, \$4,066.75. The pay without any allowances, of a commodore commandant having a house, in 1876, is \$4,000; of a captain commandant, \$3,500, showing there has really been no increase of pay in the officers so employed, for fifty years. The increase of pay has been in the lower grades, and other corps. For instance, referring to the same tables, in 1825, the pay and allowances of a gunner or boatswain was \$741.75 per annum. It is now, in 1876 (Navy Register), from \$900 to \$1,600, according to length of service. The pay of seamen was \$12 per month, and of ordinary seamen \$10 per month, and of petty officers generally \$19 per month. Now (1876), the pay of seamen is \$21.50 per month; of ordinary seamen, \$17.50 per month, and the pay of petty officers ranges from \$23 to \$40 per month. This comparison is made, not to show that the rank and file should be paid less, but that, while their pay has been doubled, the pay of the officers of the highest rank has been at a stand still for fifty years, and should not be now decreased. The great increase demanded in the appropriation for pay of the Navy, is due chiefly to the higher pay of the working part of it and of the junior officers, and the increase in the number of Staff officers since the introduction of steam. In 1825, midshipmen were content with \$19 per month and one ration, and generally lived upon the latter. In 1876 they receive \$500 at the Naval Academy, and from \$600 to \$1,000 per annum after graduation, and indulge in breakfasts at 11 A.M.

If the Naval Committee really wish to reduce the number of Naval officers and lessen expenses at once, without delaying the promotions of those already in service, and superannuating officers for their duties in their grades, they should introduce a bill or resolve to stop the appointment of midshipmen for two years or until the number is reduced one half, and then that only half as many as now be appointed thereafter each year; so that, instead of 266 at the Naval Academy, there shall be only 133 in the four classes, which is as many as can be insured reasonable promotion.

EDW. L. ANDERSON, lately a captain 52d Regiment O. V. I., and a nephew of the late General ANDERSON, writes an indignant letter to *Harpers' Weekly*, in defence of his uncle against what he characterizes as the unjust aspersions on his memory contained in the book lately published by General DOUBLEDAY. He quotes official documents to show that General, then Major, ANDERSON, at Fort Sumter, acted under strict instructions from Washington, and that he did his whole duty as a wise and prudent soldier. A letter of Dec. 21, 1860, from JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War, is quoted, in which he says: "It is neither expected nor desired that you should expose your own life or that of your men in a hopeless conflict in defence of these forts. If they are invested or attacked by a force so superior that resistance would, in your judgment, be a useless waste of life, it will be your duty to yield to necessity and make the best terms in your power." Captain ANDERSON says, in concluding his letter: "What motives, so mysterious that Mr. LAWRENCE cannot conceive them, could have prompted Major ANDERSON to act as he did? Could any other motives than a conscientious devotion to duty, a loyalty to the whole Union, and a love of the old flag? That banner, which embodied in his eyes both duty and patriotism, was unfurled with prayer and cheers and music on the occupation of Sumter, was hauled down with tears and grief and indignation, and accompanied him, by his special request, when he was taken to his last resting place."

THE Military Academy at West Point is just now the centre of attraction for parents, guardians and sweethearts. The annual examination before the Board of Visitors commenced on Thursday, June 1, and is still in progress. The usual programme is to

be adhered to. On the 13th the Cadet Ball takes place, and about the 25th, the first class (now the second) will proceed to Philadelphia and perhaps go into camp there, to the intense satisfaction of all concerned. Visitors are arriving daily at West Point, and "the season" bids fair to compare favorably with any that has gone before, in fun, flirtation and fine weather.

The Board of Visitors consists of M. H. BUCKHAM, Vermont; Professor H. C. CAMERON, New Jersey; Rev. G. D. CARROW, Pennsylvania; General CHARLES DEVEN, Massachusetts; General R. P. HAMMOND, California; A. N. OGDEN, Louisiana; Professor J. W. STERLING, Wisconsin; JOHN J. PATTERSON, THEODORE F. RANDOLPH, United States Senate; HENRY R. HARRIS, WILLIAM A. WHEELER, ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS, United States House of Representatives.

The Superintendent, Colonel RUGER, whose term will soon expire, has made many friends among the neighboring residents, by his efforts to promote improvement, and his wise and liberal administration of affairs.

THE principal events of the past week have been the passage in the House of the BANNING bill for the Reorganization of the Army, and the section of the Japanese Indemnity bill, which authorizes the payment of \$125,000 prize-money to the Navy.

In debate (H. R.) upon the Indian Appropriation bill a motion was made to strike out the section providing for transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, as not germane to the bill, but (June 6) the Speaker overruled the point, so that the section remains as part of the bill and will doubtless pass the House.

In the Senate, S. 684, referring to the omission from Revised Statutes of a law prescribing certain returns to be made by Ordnance officers, was laid over. S. 770, for relief of JUDSON S. POST, late disbursing officer U. S. N., passed. A petition purporting to come from officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, asking for a law recognizing assignments of pay due to officers, was referred to Military Committee.

In the House, H. R. 3633, to restore George A. Armes to rank of captain, was read twice and referred to Committee of the whole on Private Calendar; H. R. 1071, returned from Senate with amendments, for relief of Lieut. JAMES SINCLAIR, U. S. A., referred to Military Committee; S. 599, granting pension to widow of late Admiral WINSLOW, referred. A petition from the officers of the Artillery, praying for establishment of the office of a Chief of Artillery, was referred to the Military Committee.

Also, June 5, in the Senate, H. R. 1846, authorizing retirement of Col. W. H. EMORY with rank and pay of brigadier-general, reported without amendment; also, H. R. 2367, to fix retired pay of Surgeon-General C. A. FINLEY. In the House, also, S. 894, to provide for the sale of Fort Kearney military reservation reported from the Military Committee with amendments. Mr. BOUTWELL, in the Senate, June 6, offered the following, which was agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the President be requested, if in his opinion not incompatible with public interests, to furnish the Senate a facsimile copy of the original draft of the letter of the Secretary of State to the Minister of the United States at the Court of St. James, in May, 1861, in relation to the proclamation of her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain, recognizing the belligerent character of the Confederate States.

In the Senate, June 7, Mr. SAULSBURY, by request, introduced a bill to amend section 1,588 of the Revised Statutes in regard to pay of retired officers of the Navy. Referred to the Committee of the Revision of the Laws. It proposes to amend that section so that retired officers shall receive pay equal to seventy-five per centum of the highest pay, instead of seventy-five per centum of sea pay.

ON Tuesday, June 6, after various delays, a day was fixed, upon which the trial of the former Secretary of War before the Court of Impeachment should be commenced. It was ordered, that on the 6th of July, 1876, at 1 o'clock P. M., the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, will proceed to hear the evidence on the merits of the trial of this case, they having finally decided that they have jurisdiction in the case.

FROM Great Britain we have the report of the Army Medical Department for 1874. It shows that

The average strength of the troops serving in the United Kingdom during the fifty-two weeks ending the 25th of December, 1874, calculated from the weekly returns of sick, was 86,897; the admissions into hospital in this number were 75,004; the deaths

in hospital, and those which occurred out of hospital, were 735; throughout the year the average number of men always in hospital was 3,351. The proportions per 1,000 of the strength represented by these numbers are, of admissions, 840.7; and of constantly sick, 38.59. In addition, however, 84 deaths occurred among men detached from their regiments; the average number of men so detached is given in the Adjutant-General's returns as 6,361. The average strength of the force serving in the United Kingdom was, therefore, 83,198, and the total number of deaths 819, being in the rate of 8.79 per 1,000 of the strength. The rate of admissions is 81.5, and that of deaths is .53 per 1,000 men, in excess of the corresponding rates of the previous year; both are also in excess of those of the average of the five preceding years. The increase in the rate of admission for all diseases together was, therefore, in spite of the operation of a cause tending to lower the rate. During 1874 a radical change in hospital management was made by the substitution of station for regimental hospitals, and this may account for part of the sickness, as also the unfavorable causes affecting the health of the general population of England in 1874.

In the *New York Times* of April 7, extracts are printed from letters written from Fort Sill by an agent of the Board of Indian Commissioners, charging that Fort Sill is a young Sodom, that the garrison is made up of men who neither fear God nor regard man, that the conduct of officers and men is reckless and depraved, and that the Indians at the Kiowa and Comanche agency have a dread of being turned over to the War Department. Gen. Mackenzie, commandant at Fort Sill, in reply to these charges, has written a letter to the Secretary of War, inclosing the article which appeared in the *Times*, and requesting that an inquiry be instituted as to the truth of the allegations. Gen. Mackenzie requests, in order that a thorough and fair investigation may be made, free from army influences, that Secretary Fish be solicited to appoint a committee of citizens to conduct the investigation. The General also incloses the Secretary of War a communication, which he requests to be forwarded to the editor of the *Times*, replying to the publication made on April 7. These several papers from Gen. Mackenzie were forwarded through the regular military channels. In referring them to the Secretary of War, Gen. Sherman recommends that the matter be communicated to the House for investigation by the Committee on Military Affairs, and made the following endorsement: "I would not have our officers engage in a newspaper controversy, because those who prepare these slips will simply repeat their inventions *ad infinitum*. Gen. Mackenzie is too good an officer to be damaged in reputation by anonymous flings. He has kept the Kiowas, Comanches, &c., quiet now a whole year, a thing never accomplished heretofore." In accordance with the recommendation of Gen. Sherman, the papers were sent to the House, May 26, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A VERY pleasant reception was given on Wednesday, May 31, by Captain Kimberly and the officers of the U. S. steamer *Monongahela*, now lying in the harbor of Portland, Me. At 1 o'clock the reception began, and from that time until 7 o'clock the ship's boats were plying between the shore and the ship, laden with gaily dressed groups of ladies and giving a gala appearance to the harbor. The ship was handsomely decorated with the flags of many nations and with various appropriate mottoes and devices. Among the guests were the officers of the U. S. steamer *Ossipee*, the officers from the garrison at Fort Preble, with their ladies and many ladies and gentlemen from the city. Very fine music was furnished by the ship's musicians.

MAJOR-GENERAL Sir Lintorn Simmons, C. E., inspector-general of fortifications, testified before a select committee of the House of Commons that at the present time the telegraphs were essential in warfare, and that not even the smallest war could be carried on successfully without them. It was not too much to state that the success of the Ashantee war was owing very much to this particular service, although the number of men employed had been insufficient and the difficulties they had had to contend with were enormous. If they had not been under military discipline, the service would not have been carried out in the satisfactory manner in which it was conducted. In one case where the telegraphist was struck down by a serious fever he had his bed made up in the office and was carried to the instrument by a number of blacks whenever a message had to be sent. The clerks who were employed to keep the line in repair were sent out singly, each with a number of black men to help him, and there had not been a single case of failure to perform his duty by any one except in those cases where fever made itself felt. Mr. Von Chauvin, managing director of the Direct United States Cable Company, stated that he assisted his father, who was director-general of telegraphs in Germany during the late Franco-German war. The telegraphs were then used first for arranging the transport of ammunition, commissariat, and of wounded soldiers or of prisoners from the seat of war. The telegraph was also used for the investment of large fortresses like Metz. It would have been altogether impossible to complete the girdle without the telegraph. Their line of fixed telegraphs was used for the purpose of bringing troops together to meet a sortie or to make an attack, and also to keep the various *corps d'armes* in communication with headquarters. The telegraph was used also to keep small detachments operating independently in communication with headquarters, and in this way the result of engagements were reported and instructions were issued. Without the telegraphs the war could not have been conducted on such a scale. The King of Prussia made that admission to his general officers, stating that without the telegraphs he could not have accomplished what he did. The telegraphs were also recognized in another way by generals who were acting independently against small forces, for they cut down the wires to free themselves from orders from headquarters.

## GOVERNMENT DISPLAY AT PHILADELPHIA.

## WAR DEPARTMENT—(CONTINUED.)

## THE SIGNAL SECTION.

The meteorological instruments exhibited in the signal service section of the Army are all of American manufacture, and only such as have been devised for the signal service by officers or enlisted men of the corps. The display of self-registering instruments consists of barographs, anemographs, thermographs, rain-gauges, evaporator, etc. Some of these are worked by electrical batteries, others by mechanical means. Those recording the velocity and direction of the wind, the amount of rainfall and changes of temperature, are connected with their respective wind cups, wind vanes, rain receivers, and thermometers, exposed upon an artificial glass roof, beneath which the recording apparatus is placed, each electrical instrument having its own battery. Artificial currents of air, and water secure uninterrupted working. A model U. S. signal service station has been established. Here are exhibited the meteorological instruments used on station; the manner of taking, recording, and transmitting to the central office at Washington, D. C., the observations upon which the storm warnings, synopses and probabilities, etc., are based; the method of publishing, printing, and distributing the predictions forwarded from the office of the chief signal officer, in order that such information as is of benefit to commerce or agriculture, may be made available at the earliest practical moment.

Specimens of the publications, charts, and maps of the central office are exhibited, in which the mass of meteorological information collected is preserved for immediate or for future reference. The printing of the synopses and probabilities and of the graphic weather charts is done, and by means of symbols and figures the actual meteoric condition of the continent is made visible, the reports upon which these publications are based being received in the signal service section by telegraph from the central office, at Washington. These reports, received in cypher, are translated, and the general working of the system is exhibited. The International Bulletin and International Weather Maps are among the publications submitted for examination. They are based upon meteorological reports forwarded from different parts of the world to the chief signal officer. Here they are reduced, examined, and printed. Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Great Britain, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Canada, the United States, the British Possessions, Cuba, the Bermudas, West Indies, etc., etc., all contribute these daily simultaneous reports, thereby increasing the material which meteorologists require for their studies of the movements of storms, of temperature, of rain fall, and of the various atmospheric phenomena, which control life and commerce on the globe.

The model department exhibits models of the different instruments used in field signalling—telegraph military field train portable signal tower, flags of the international code, mortars, bombs, and rockets for chromoscenic signals, colored lights, and heliographs for field and for permanent works, small and portable instruments, but of such power that the sun flashes are rendered visible at great distances.

A complete U. S. field telegraph train for a corps, with capacity to erect 50 miles of line, and a portable tower 75 feet high, in four sections, easily handled and capable of being erected in less than an hour, together with other apparatus for field signalling, are exhibited on the grounds.

## THE MEDICAL SECTION.

In connection with the Government display, that of the Medical Department is one of the most elaborate of that given at any exposition, and one which no visitor to the grounds should fail to see. Many people who see it from the outside, and see the words "Medical Department, U. S. A." imagine that it is not open to the public, but when we say that it is not only open, but that within its walls are to be seen the most complete system of the Medical Department of the Army, the visitor will hail with pleasure the announcement, and consider their visit incomplete till an inspection is made. The exhibit of the Medical Department is in charge of Dr. J. J. Woodward, with Dr. H. C. Yarrow as assistant, in charge of the hospital, and represents in as comprehensive a manner as possible the character of the work of the medical staff, in peace and war. The building is situated northwest of and adjoining the Government Building, and consists of a neat, plain building, two stories high, and surrounded by walks and flower beds. It represents the entire workings and appliances of a 24-bed hospital.

On the first floor two rooms are devoted to the kitchen and dining room, furnished with all the accessories for the proper use of the same. Outside are hospital tents, ambulances, and a medicine cart, and medicine wagons, used by the Army, while in action. A room on the first floor with 12 beds is also shown. In this room may be also seen a large oil painting of Prof. Gross performing a surgical operation, a splendid work of art in itself, while hanging on the walls are photo-micrographs of various medical and scientific subjects, with transparent specimens of the same kind in the windows. Adjoining this room is the dispensary, containing samples of hospital stores, medicines, chemicals, etc., which are furnished by the Medical Purveying Bureau to all post hospitals. The appliances here are all of the most complete character. Across the hallway from the latter is a room devoted to the display of surgical instruments, medical books, periodicals, etc. One of the cases contains surgical instruments used in the revolutionary war, side by side with those in use in the war of 1812. The old, rusty, cumbersome articles look like antiquated reaping hooks, and are in strong contrast with the highly-polished instru-

ments adjoining. The latter are ranged in neat cases, and will give a good idea of the advance made in surgical science during the first century of our existence. A large room is devoted in part to models of hospitals erected during the late war, such as McClellan Hospital, at Chestnut Hill, said to be the largest military hospital ever built; Lincoln Hospital, at Washington, and Hicks Hospital, in Baltimore, with a model of one of the wards in the hospitals in full working order; models of hospital cars, steamboats, and transports are also shown.

Perhaps the most interesting and instructive thing connected with this exhibit is contained in cases ranged round the room last mentioned. It consists of a large number of representations of wounds made during the war, the bones with the bullets remaining in them being shown. Skulls are seen with the hole made by the bullet in some instances; while in others the leaden messenger of death is exposed to view. All manner of wounds made by the bullet and bayonet are thus seen, some lodged in joints and others causing fractures. Two large cases are devoted to these illustrations, while adjoining is a case containing pathological specimens of the effects of different diseases.

The second story is taken up with illustrations of the manner of transporting the wounded from the field by stretchers, bandiers, etc., together with medical cases provided for expeditions and to be used in sudden emergencies. As before said, the entire exhibit is one of great interest to all classes, and should be visited by all who can possibly do so. The above hasty sketch will give an idea of what is to be seen, and we can assure the reader that a visit will be amply rewarded.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT—(CONTINUED.)

## STEAM ENGINEERING.

The Bureau of Steam Engineering is next in order, and includes marine engines and their appurtenances, none of which have been built expressly for the Exhibition, but were simply selected from stock and erected with a view of showing, as nearly as possible under the circumstances, the position in the ship occupied by the engines. By this display an accurate idea can be formed as to how low, in a wooden gunboat or iron-clad vessel, engines of this class have to be placed in order to avoid injury from shot or shell. The larger of the engines on exhibition were built for the ship *Nipsic*, now being constructed at the Washington Navy-yard. These are condensing engines of the compound type, only recently introduced into the Service, and are of eight hundred nominal horse power, which means, of course, about one-third their power. They have a high-pressure cylinder, 34 inches diameter; a low-pressure cylinder, 51 inches diameter, and a stroke of 42 inches.

So compact is it in all its details, that 160,000 pounds of machinery is believed, in this instance, to have been condensed into about as small a space as possible. The boilers for supplying steam to the engines of the *Nipsic* are eight in number, but only two are exhibited, in order to show the style and quality of workmanship. These are of the compound type, each 8 feet diameter by 8 feet long, and contain one hundred and thirty 24-inch brass drawn tubes; each weighs about 34 tons, and is calculated to carry a working pressure of eighty pounds to the square inch. They are all fitted with Ashcroft's patent doors and bars.

The second set of engines were built for the proposed ship *Esperiere*, which was designed at the close of the civil war by the late Chief of the Bureau, B. F. Isherwood, but were not constructed, as no appropriation was made for that purpose. The engines are well proportioned in design and of 500 nominal horse power. They are known as the back-acting type and have cylinders 36 inches in diameter, with a stroke of 48 inches. All the working parts are of Bessemer steel and are placed so that the joints and stuffing-boxes can easily be reached from the engine room while the engine is in motion. The total weight is about 120,000 pounds.

There are also two specimens of vertical engines and boilers for screw cutters, together with detailed drawings; also specimens of screw propellers for steam launches. Next is exhibited Baird's distilling apparatus for making condensed water pure. In these the steam is admitted from the boilers into the condenser and there condensed, after which it flows by action of gravity down through the filterer, at the same time being aerated and passing off as cool, pure water. There is also exhibited Seldon's apparatus for purifying feed water, which is saturated with mineral and other deleterious substances with a view of stopping the corrosion usually attendant upon the use of surface condensers. By Seldon's method the water passes through screens first, then through charcoal and lime or soda—the equality of the water determining which.

Connected with this display are shown a specimen of the portable forge furnished to the Navy, U. S. standard fire hose; details of the engines on exhibition, consisting of clock, engine register, steam and vacuum gauges, lamps of various kinds, drip pans, oil feeders, and the various wrenches used about machinery. In another place are a model of the machine used by the Navy to bend chain cable links; the indicating instruments for terminating the efficiency of the engines; hydrometers for ascertaining the concentration of water in the boilers; specimens of gum valves and packing; engine cloths, etc., as used on the Government ships. Also portfolios, which may be examined on application to one of the attendants, containing the detailed drawings of the *Nipsic's* engines, a log-book of the date taken on board ship in connection with the operations of the engines, showing the consumption of coal, oil, etc., together with a synopsis of the quarterly log as furnished to the Navy Department. Lastly, there is an old log-book of the schooner *Yaney*, dated 1790, and a curious letter, dated Nov. 13, 1774, from one Isaac Smith, of Boston, to Captain Harding,

then of the sloop *John*, lying at Gloucester, ordering the latter to dispose of the cargo he had, and to buy another of molasses or sugar, and urging him to study economy both ways.

## CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

The principal exhibits under the auspices of the Bureau of Construction and Repair are two large and perfect working models of the man-of-war *Aniellam*. The first is about 50 feet long from the end of jib to the spanker boom, and was sent in sections from the Naval College at Annapolis, where it has been used as a drill ship for the cadets. It is a most interesting addition to the collection, and is believed to be the most complete model ever made. The next is a smaller model of the same ship, showing it on the ways ready for launching. In another place is a finely finished wood model of the hull of a sea-going monitor of 9,300 tons, having an enormous ram, recently designed by S. H. Pook, naval constructor at the New York yard. Also similar models of the hulls of the United States ships *New Ironsides*, *Hartford*, *Kearsarge*, *Mississippi*, *Monadnock*, *Vandalia*, *Niagara*, *Ohio*, *Portsmouth*, *Enterprise*, *Washington*, *St. Mary's*, *Constitution*, *Fulton*, *Jameson*, *President*, two sloops-of-war, of 3,500 and 1,200 tons respectively; two torpedo boats, and the gig of the *Lackawanna*; also, a model of the U. S. S. *Merrimac* before she was converted into an iron-clad.

## YARDS AND DOCKS.

The next section is that of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and includes very interesting and well made models of the dry docks of the U. S. Navy at Brooklyn, N. Y., and Charlestown, Mass., with plans of the buildings and machinery in the yard at the latter place; also, of the dock at Norfolk, Va., with a model of a monitor inside, and one of the Mare Island Navy-yard, Cal., which is not yet completed.

## THE HENRY WILSON MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: At a meeting held by the Henry Wilson Monumental Association at Fort Vancouver, W. T., the Secretary read letters from Generals Schofield, Howard, Augur, Pope and Kautz, all of whom notify the association that they accept the trust asked of them by this society, and heartily endorse the movement inaugurated by the soldiers.

The 1st sergeants of the companies and organizations stationed at this post were requested to solicit subscriptions in their respective companies. A meeting was called on the 17th inst. for the purpose of collecting said subscriptions, with the following result: 21st Infantry, Band, \$30.00; Co. I, \$24.00; Co. H, \$29.00; Co. E, \$17.00; Co. D, \$12.00; Ordnance, Vancouver Arsenal, \$25.00; total, \$137.00—which money was ordered to be turned over to General Howard, Department Commander. Some of the 1st sergeants on hand in their collections stated that all subscriptions were not yet collected, owing to the fact that the men did not have the money at this time, but would be collected next pay day.

A motion was made and adopted that the minutes of this meeting be published in the *Oregonian*, Portland, Oregon, *New York Herald*, *San Francisco Bulletin*, *Sunday Herald*, Washington City, and ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, with the request that other papers please copy.

JOHN PIESSE, Com. Sergt., U. S. A., President.  
WM. KINKLE, 1st Sergt., Co. I, 21st Inf., Secretary  
FORT VANCOUVER, W. T., May 18, 1876.

## STACK ARMS.

BY A. T. L.

STANDING at the base of Launt Thompson's magnificent statue of Winfield Scott—your back to the north, and your face towards the land of cotton—your eyes, if you are of medium stature, will be brought on a dead level with those of the goddess of liberty, who contemplates, in silent grandeur, one of the fairest portions of her vast possessions from above the dome of our national capitol. Three miles away, and due south, stands her stupendous white throne, rivaling in architectural beauty and proportion the grandest edifices of the world. If the day is fair, you will behold the broad Potomac, a lake of silver, glimmering in the far background, reflecting in her placid depths the quaint old city of Alexandria, with her timeworn gables, and scant shipping, and many a snow-white village of the emancipated, perched high above her sandy shore, extending for miles, to the right of the picture, where sleeps the host of our nation's silent dead, gathered from neighboring battlefields of the great struggle on fair and flowery Arlington Heights. If you turn to your left, your eyes will sweep the line of the eastern branch, taking in the Government Arsenal, the Navy-yard, and the walls and towers of the National Insane Asylum, the latter, perched like some Rhenish ruin, above the red and frowning cliffs that guard the eastern shore.

When your eyes have grown weary at long range, you can look down upon Lake Mary Barnes, nursing on her tranquil bosom her snowy swans, under the gracefully swaying boughs of her noble old willows; or follow the winding gravel roads, alive with gay equipages, radiant with "fair women and brave men" (or otherwise), seeking relief from the noise and bustle of the giddy metropolis, in healthful breezes, laden with the scents of blushing clover fields, and gardener McKimmie's acres of incomparable buds and flowers.

If by this time you have not learned that you are standing in that earthy paradise of rest, "The Old Soldiers' Home," you can turn to one of the rustic benches, under the cedars on your right, and ask old Peter the Hermit, the soldier of Wagram, and other bloody "skrimmages" of the First Napoleon, where

you are, and he will tell you; and should you find him in the vein, he may relate to you, how, once upon a time, the hero of Lundy's Lane, and Chippewa, was brought to a halt, in front of the proud city of the Aztecs, in the valley of Mexico, by the redoubtable John Lopez, alias Santa Anna. How a violation of the white flag, on the part of the latter, brought many a tall soldier of the American Army to grief, and to death, under the walls of Cherubusco, Contreras, and Molino del Rey; and how he, the aforesaid John Lopez, having danced with his wooden leg, three mortal days, to say nothing of nights, inside the city walls, to the discomfiture of Lundy's Lane, his friends and admirers had to pay the Yankee piper, to the tune of eighty thousand dollars—a sum to be devoted to the establishment of a home for the maimed and wearied Americans of those dancing days—and how, from so small a beginning, grew year after year, the Soldiers' Home, into its present dimensions and importance. And how, had he the time, he, Peter, could tell you, what Congress has done, by certain enactments, to advance its interests; and how each enlisted man of the Regular Army, has for over twenty years contributed a portion of his monthly pay for its support; and how well, and faithfully, the Board of Commissioners, consisting of the Surgeon General, the Adjutant General, and the Commissary General, has conducted the affairs of the institution since its establishment. How the beautiful Harewood has been added to its domain. But, perhaps, the shadow of the iron statue of the iron soldier is creeping far down the eastern slant of Doctor Laub's garden-beds, and it is time that Peter, and the old dog of the Second Dragoons, who has been his shadow for years, should set their old machines to work, and wend their way to supper.

WHEN the Greek Chambers meet next autumn, it is expected that the question of improving the military organization of the country will be brought forward. The financial condition of Greece, of course, renders any considerable increase of the standing army impossible, even if such increase were desirable, which, in the opinion of Greek statesmen, it is not. The opinion upon which the Greek Government now desires to act is that a nation prepared for action with a Government ready to arm them, possesses a sounder military organization for all defensive purposes than one burdened with a large regular army.

Broad Arrow arguing that light armored vessels are by no means to be despised, says: The chains which were ranged on the sides of the *Kearsarge* were but a very imperfect armor, even when compared with the light ordnance of the *Alabama*, but yet they answered well, and contributed largely to her success, since the battle was eventually a long range artillery duel. The result of the present development of artillery is to concentrate the weight of metal thrown by a ship in very few guns. It is therefore now of more importance than ever that each gun should be most accurately laid, and the man who knows that there is a comfortable thickness of armor protecting him will be much more likely to aim calmly and deliberately than one who feels himself altogether exposed. The cover may not be perfect, under every conceivable circumstance, still, the fact of its being there will lend a great moral support to the men, and therefore render them much more likely to perform their work properly.

UNDER the provisions of the Millbank Prison Act, recently passed in England, soldiers convicted of purely military offences are now sent to convict prisons. The experiment has proved a complete failure according to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, which says: "That military crime has reached an extent which urgently claims attention the Army Returns of 1874, the last published, show. Not far short of 3,000 men deserted who were not brought to trial at all. There is nothing to show what the extent of fraudulent enlistment was, but it had probably gone on increasing (from what the Inspector-General of Recruiting said of it in 1873) as it had done during the two years ending March, 1872. Of the men sentenced to imprisonment by courts-martial, only a little better than half were committed to the prisons reported on in the prisons mentioned in the Military Prison Report, one of which is the convict prison. The remainder, some 3,500 men, must have been committed to gaols about the country wherever, in fact, there was room for them. It cannot be wondered at that under so faulty a system military crime is increasing."

CAPTAIN Chas. Stuart Forbes, R. N., whose death is noticed at length by the English journals, was, during our war, in command of a blockade runner, and, we are told, "his system of evading the enemy required that combination of skill, coolness, and courage which the habits of his life were so eminently calculated to develop. Steering his ship with his own hands, he ran into port on the darkest nights on the bearing which he had taken during the day when first sighting land, and when the small vessel which he commanded was too far out to be visible to the blockading squadron. The close of the war found him in the harbor of Galveston, and unable to extricate his ship, he left her, to join the fortunes of the ill-fated Maximilian in Mexico." After various vicissitudes, he was "tempted out to China by the offer from the Imperial Government of the appointment of Marine Commissioner and Inspector of Chinese Lighthouses. This novel and interesting position he held for about two years, when he again returned to England; this time by way of California. He was so much struck with the resources of that rapidly-developing portion of the Western Hemisphere, that he determined to extend his financial operations—which had now become considerable—in that direction. His usual shrewdness and good-luck did not desert him in this new field of enterprise, and as the result of two expeditions to the mineral regions of Nevada, he drew as a prize a share of the Comstock Mine, and about a year ago returned to his own country in possession of a very large fortune."

### THE VOICE OF THE SILENCE.

THE following is Mr. Winter's poem, read at the Army of the Potomac reunion, June 6:

I.  
Bright on the sparkling sward, this day,  
The youthful Summer gleams;  
The roses in the south wind play;  
The slumberous woodland dreams:  
In golden light, 'neath clouds of fleece,  
Mid bird-songs wild and free,  
The blue Potomac flows, in peace,  
Down to the peaceful sea.

II.  
No echo from the stormy past  
Alarms the placid vale—  
Nor cannon-roar, nor trumpet blast,  
Nor shattered soldier's wail,  
There's nothing left to mark the strife,  
The triumph, or the pain,  
Where Nature to her general life  
Takes back our lives again.

III.  
Yet, in your vision, evermore,  
Beneath affrighted skies,  
With crash of sound, with reek of gore,  
The martial pageants rise:  
Audacious banners rend the air,  
Dark steeds of battle neigh,  
And frantic through the sulphurous glare  
Raves on the crimson fray!

IV.  
Not time nor chance nor change can drown  
Your memories proud and high,  
Nor pluck your star of greatness down  
From glory's deathless sky!  
Forevermore your fame shall hide—  
Your valor tried and true;  
And that which makes your country's pride  
May well be pride to you!

V.  
Forever through the soldier's thought  
The soldier's life returns—  
Or where the trampled fields are fought,  
Or where the camp-fire burns.  
For him the pomp of morning brings  
A thrill none else can know:  
For him night waves her sable wings  
O'er many a nameless woe.

VI.  
How often, face to face with death,  
In stern suspense he stood,  
While bird and insect held their breath  
Within the ambushed wood!  
Again he sees the silent hills,  
With danger's menace grim;  
And darkly all the shuddering rills  
Run red with blood, for him.

VII.  
For him the cruel sun of noon  
Glares on a bristling plain;  
For him the cold, disdainful moon  
Lights meadows rough with slain.  
There's death in every sight he sees,  
In every sound he hears;  
And sunset hush and evening breeze  
Are sad with prisoned tears.

VIII.  
Again, worn out in midnight march,  
He sinks beside the track;  
Again, beneath the lonely arch,  
His dreams of home come back:  
In morning wind the roses shake  
Around his cottage door,  
And little feet of children make  
Their music on the floor.

IX.  
The tones that nevermore on earth  
Can bid his pulses leap,  
Ring out again, in careless mirth,  
Across the vales of sleep;  
And where, in horrent splendor, roll  
The waves of Victory's tide,  
The chosen comrades of his soul  
Are glorious at his side!

X.  
Forget! the arm may lose its might,  
The tired heart beat low,  
The sun from heaven blot out his light,  
The west wind cease to blow;  
But, while one spark of life is warm  
Within this mold of clay,  
His soul will revel in the storm  
Of that tremendous day.

XI.  
On mountain slope, in lonely glen,  
By Fate's divine command,  
The blood of those devoted men  
Has sanctified this land!  
The funeral moan—but not in grief—  
Waves o'er their hallowed rest;  
And not in grief the laurel leaf  
Drops on the hero's breast!

XII.  
Tears for the living, when God's gift—  
(The friend of man to be)—  
Wastes, like the shattered spars that drift  
Upon the unknown sea!  
Tears for the wreck who sinks at last,  
No deed of valor done;  
But no tears for the soul that past  
When honor's fight was won!

XIII.  
He takes the hand of Heavenly Fate  
Who lives, and dies for truth!  
For him the holy angels wait,  
In realms of endless youth!  
The grass upon his grave is green  
With everlasting bloom;  
And love and blessings make the sheen  
Of glory round his tomb!

XIV.  
Mourn not for them, the loved and gone!  
The cause they died to save  
Plants an eternal corner-stone  
Upon the martyr's grave:  
And, safe from all the ills we pass,  
Their sleep is sweet and low,  
Neath requiems of the murmuring grass  
And dirges of the snow.

XV.

That sunset wafts its holiest kiss  
Through evening's gathering shades,  
That beauty breaks the heart with bliss  
The hour before it fades,  
That music seems to merge with heaven  
Just when its echo dies,  
Is Nature's sacred promise given  
Of life beyond the skies!

XVI.

Mourn not! in life and death they teach  
This thought—this truth—sublime:  
There's no man free, except he reach  
Beyond the verge of time!  
So, beckoning up the starry slope  
They bid our souls to live;  
And, flooding all the world with hope,  
Have taught us to forgive.

XVII.

No soldier spurns a fallen foe!  
No hate of human-kind  
Can darken down the generous glow  
That fires the patriot mind!  
But Love shall make the vanquished strong,  
And Justice lift their ban—  
Where right no more can bend to wrong  
Nor man be slave to man.

XVIII.

So from their quiet graves they speak.  
So speaks that quiet scene—  
Where now the violet blossoms meek,  
And all the fields are green.  
There wood and stream and flower and bird  
A pure content declare;  
And where the voice of war was heard  
Is heard the voice of prayer.

XIX.

Once more in perfect love, O Lord,  
Our aliened hearts unite;  
And clasp, across the broken sword,  
The hands that used to smite!  
And since beside Potomac's wave  
There's nothing left but peace,  
Be filled at last the open grave,  
And let the sorrow cease.

XX.

Sweet, from the pitying northern pines,  
Their loving whisper flows;  
And sweetly, where the orange shines,  
The palm-tree woos the rose:  
Ah, let that tender music run  
O'er all the years to be;  
And Thy great blessing make us one—  
And make us one with Thee!

WILLIAM WINTER

(From the London Hour.)

### MILITARY CLUB LIFE.

THE subject of clubs has been of late so constantly before the public, and has been so thoroughly ventilated, as well by those who take them as a text whereon to hang senseless panegyric as by those who think no invective too bitter, no sneer too spiteful, with which to mark their abhorrence of such institutions, that any further remarks on the topic must necessarily have a flavor of *crambe repetita*. Let us, however, try to steer the legendary safe middle course between these extremes, and endeavor to show that, although their very charms are often their bane, it is none the less true that what may at first sight appear to be dangerous shallows is in reality deep water, and affords safe sailing and good anchorage.

The origin of military clubs, some of which rank among the oldest in London, was probably the desire to reproduce for the benefit of retired officers the comforts to which, as long as they belonged to their regiments, they had been accustomed, and which had become beyond their means when they left the service. It is sad to think of the grizzled old general, during the ante-club era, in his dismal lodgings, extracting from the cupboard his half-eaten cold pie or knuckle of ham, upon which, in solitary misery, he made his frugal and uncomfortable breakfast, with the accompaniment, probably, of a soiled tablecloth and a slovenly helot; whereas now he can take that meal in a building with which few private houses can vie, with a perfectly appointed table and attendants, and with the society of his fellow-man, if he happens to be of a gregarious nature, and for all this he pays, after an original outlay of some 30 guineas, only about £7 a year. But the privilege of eating and drinking in comfort and cleanliness is not by any means the limit of his prerogative. He can carry on the whole of his correspondence on club paper, he can keep himself posted up in the current literature of the day by means of the club magazines and newspapers; if of a more studious turn, he has the command of a library which, unless he is engaged in some very special or abstruse inquiries, will gratify his thirst for information; there are billiard-rooms and card-rooms where he may win his money, and if he loses it he has the melancholy satisfaction of suspecting that he has lost it with gentlemen and not been cheated; there are smoking-rooms where he will probably hear the topics of the day ardently if not ably handled, and the last and most *decollete* anecdote about Lady Godiva Mantrap; there are bath-rooms and lavatories where he can carry on those mysteries of the toilet which are the study and delight of all women and old men; he can choose his society, he can hold to Brown or despise Jones; he will probably form some friendships which will make the evening of his days happy and enjoyable, and when at length he goes over to the majority many an old iron-faced companion will find it in his heart to say with Brutus, "I owe more tears to this dead man than you shall see me pay."

THE Prince de Joinville visited the Woolwich Royal Arsenal, May 10, and was shown round the different workshops by the heads of the various departments.



glad that the Twelfth has taken this action. The Seventh is by no means unlikely to follow it; for that regiment has refused to take the wedge tents. As matters now stand, if the Twelfth and other regiments stay at home they will be in good time in the fall, with money in pocket, and much better off than if they had spent it all in Philadelphia. The reaction after all the Centennial excitement is going to injure all the regiments very much. Only the strong ones will be able to stand it. The Twelfth, having raised several thousand dollars by its concerts last winter, will feel much better in the fall when it is able to take in recruits without expense, and keep up a stronger regiment than it would if it had put all its money on a trip, only to find itself No. 3 on a list where there is only one prize.

**TWENTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK.**—The Twenty-seventh went into camp at Glendrake, Monday, June 5, with some two hundred men. By a careful wording of his orders, the colonel hoped to keep the men in camp, by concentrating the number of legal parades into a single week, and staying in camp over night. Captain Sauvan, of the Morrisania company, the same officer who made most of the trouble in the old Third regiment, was likewise the only one that made trouble about the present camp. At the close of the first day's parade, he marched his men out of camp, and took them home; thereby incurring the expense of double fare every day in obeying the legal parade orders, on purpose to show his independence. As in many other cases of the same kind, he and his men will probably find that they have been cutting off their noses to spite their faces. If they come up and down every day to attend parades, it will cost them more than going into camp. If they stay home it will cost them more in fines. The great safety of the disobedient spirits of the Twenty-seventh has lain in the fact that the amount of fines out is so small that it would hardly pay a marshal to collect them. Once let them mount to a few thousand dollars, and offer a marshal twenty-five per cent, for collections, and it will become a pecuniary object for him to make money quickly. Then there will be a change, even in the country regiments. Next week we expect to describe the close of the camp of the regiment.

**TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK.**—This regiment will assemble at the armory, field and staff dismounted, in full-dress uniform (gray trousers), with knapsacks and overcoats rolled thereon, on Saturday, July 1, at 12:30 p. m., and will proceed by the Pennsylvania Railroad (on special train at 2:30 p. m., from Jersey City) to Philadelphia, for encampment in Fairmount Park, and to participate in the grand Centennial parade on July 4. The encampment will be called "Camp Woodward," in honor of Brevet Major-General John B. Woodward, Inspector-General State of New York. Baggage will be allowed and transported. For each commissioned officer, one valise or small trunk. For each company, two large chests. For each member of the band, one valise or small trunk. Non-commissioned officers, privates, drummers, and fifers will carry fatigue jacket and cap, white trousers and gloves, etc., in their knapsacks. One blanket will be furnished free of charge to each man at the camp. First Lieutenants William M. Moore and Walter J. Cowing are detailed to take charge of camping party, and will proceed to Philadelphia on Monday, June 26. One servant will be allowed to each company, one to the officers of each company, and the requisite number for the field and staff. George H. Pettit has been commissioned first lieutenant, with rank from April 11, 1876, vice W. H. Bourdette, resigned. The resignation of Captain Fuller Walker, assistant surgeon, May 18, 1876, is announced.

**SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK.**—Company K, of this regiment, Captain R. S. Orsot, paraded two platoons of eighteen files on Decoration Day at Greenwood Cemetery. Accompanying the squad were Captain Webster, of Company D; Captain Smith, ex-Adjutant David Graham, Lieutenants McLaren, Perry, Elliott, and Captain Hoffman. There was an oration by Colonel Laing, late of the Seventy-ninth, and a dirge by the band which the monument of Colonel Abraham Vosburg, who commanded the Seventy-first during the campaign of 1861, was decorated with flowers. The ceremonies were simple, and at the same time imposing, and did credit to the company.

**FIRST NEW YORK BRIGADE.**—The third class men of certain companies of this organization, comprising 74 from the Fifth, 48 from the Twelfth, and 70 of the Twenty-second, went to Creedmoor Friday. Major Cowperthwaite, I. R. P., supervised the shooting. Colonel Ward, of the Twelfth, being in command. The shooting was so rapid, owing to the good order, that the men went through to first class, and finally shot for the marksmen badge. This shows what can be done with a good system and proper commanders. The first class men were in number and scores as follows:

Twelfth New York—Adjutant Murphy, 45; Lieutenant Hertz, 40; Private Geckel, 40; Private Illig, 39; Private Muth, 37; Private Michenfelder, 34; Drummer Carr, 30; Private Kendall, 30; Private Coogan, 29; Private Washburne, 29; Captain Graine, 28; Private Dorsch, 27; Sergeant Christie, 27; Lieutenant Kirby, 26; Private Dunn, 26; Private Lucas, 26; Private Smith, 26; Private Weil, 26; Sergeant Schilling, 25; Private De Bold, 25.

Twenty-second New York—Captain Loomis, 40; Captain Waydell, 38; Lieutenant Moller, 35; Sergeant Shopp, 33; Corporal Loomis, 32; Private Parr, Jr., 31; Private Wilson, 30; Lieutenant Terhune, 28; Private Kenworthy, 28; Private E. G. Albers, 28; Sergeant Barry, 27; Private Steele, 26; Private Albers, 26; Private Mood, 26; Private Dick, 25; Private Miller, 25; Private Parmelee, 25; Private Glover, 25; Private McDermott, 25.

Fifth New York—Captain Gimpel, 26; Private Haake, 25; Sergeant Brennan, 24; Captain C. Schlarb, 20; Lieutenant-Colonel Krager, 20; Corporal Witzman, 27; Private Kronwittch, 27; Corporal Frederick, 27; Corporal Cordes, 26; Captain Koss, 26; Sergeant Gerner, 26; Sergeant Becke, 26; Private Jantzen, 26; Private Schlatterbeck, 26; Corporal Stein, 25; Private Deeg, 25; Lieutenant Theiss, 25; Private Grimm, 25.

The first class men who won the badge are as follows:

TWELFTH NEW YORK.		200	300	yards.	Total.
Lieutenant Hertz	22	16	38		
Sergeant Schilling	17	18	35		
Private Burlew	19	15	30		
Captain Green	16	16	31		
Lieutenant Kirby	14	12	26		
Private Coogan	16	9	25		

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.		16	22	41
Captain Waydell	18	20	30	
Lieutenant Moller	15	21	34	
Private Dick	16	18	34	
Sergeant Shopp	20	13	33	
Corporal Loomis	16	15	31	
Private Steele	16	15	31	
Private Parr	13	16	29	
Private Kenworthy	19	10	29	
Private A. Albers	13	15	28	
Private Parmelee	12	15	27	
Private E. G. Albers	13	13	26	

FIFTH NEW YORK.		17	14	31
Captain Schlarb	19	11	30	
Private Haake	19	11	30	
Captain Gimpel	19	11	30	
Sergeant Brennan	17	13	29	
Corporal Frederick	17	13	29	
Lieutenant-Colonel Krager	17	9	26	

There were many that did not have time to shoot, whose names do not appear.

**FIFTH NEW YORK BRIGADE.**—The several organizations comprising this brigade will assemble in fatigue uniform at their respective armories for review and inspection, by the brigade commander, in the following order, viz.: The Twenty-eighth regiment, on the 12th June; the Thirtieth regiment, on the 13th June; the Fourteenth regiment, on the 14th June; the Fifteenth Battalion, on the 15th June; the Troop of Cavalry, on the 16th June. The assembly will be sounded, on each of the above dates, at 8 o'clock p. m. The parades are not intended for ceremony or exhibition, but solely for the purpose of determining the actual condition of the drill, discipline and efficiency of the brigade, consequently visitors will not be permitted to occupy any portion of the respective drill-rooms which will in any way interfere with the free movements of the troops.

**ALABAMA.**—A correspondent writes from Mobile as follows: "In the issue of your valuable journal of May 20, there appeared an article from a correspondent in reference to a drill of the Montgomery Greys and Guards, Second regiment, A. V. M., in which an assertion was made to the effect that Corporal Paul Sanguinetti, of the Greys, is the best drilled man in Alabama. Your correspondent, thinking the city of Montgomery constituted the State of Alabama, has a probable excuse for his bold writing. In Mobile, however, there is an organization known as the First regiment, A. V. M., that could produce a man or men who will drill singly or in squads, so effectively as to convey the impression to the natives that in a competitive drill some one would have to play second fiddle, and it would not be from the First regiment either. This is not written in a boasting or unfriendly manner, but in order that all concerned will get their full share of 'Justice'."

While we make full allowance for the professional spirit of "Justice," and fully recognize the fact that the Second Alabama has no cause as yet to crow over the First Alabama, we must yet caution our new correspondent against attempting to pull down Corporal Paul Sanguinetti from the proud eminence the latter now occupies, unless "Justice" is prepared to put up another man just as good in his place. The fact of Corporal Paul appearing in the pages of the only military journal in America as the "best drilled man in Alabama," must of course be regarded as an official challenge from himself and his friends to all the world. The correspondents of the JOURNAL are not apt to be mistaken, as more than one has found to his confusion when opposing us on a question of fact. Our correspondent from Montgomery comes out squarely with the assertion that Corporal Paul Sanguinetti, of the Montgomery Greys, is the best drilled man in Alabama. There is but one way to successfully oppose the assertion. Bring on a better man, and hold a competitive drill and let the best man win. Nothing can be better for the drill of the companies. Let us have the competition forthwith.

**CONNECTICUT RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**—The regular weekly competition at Willowbrook range, took place Saturday, June 3. There was a larger attendance than at any of the previous meetings. The membership is continually increasing. The following are the best scores: Long range match: distance 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; five shots each distance; h. p. s., J. E. Stetson, 40; Wetmore, 45; Johnson, 40. Short range match, distance 200 yards, rounds seven; h. p. s., Stetson, 28; Babcock, 25; Wesel, 23; Pillaud, 22; Fiddling, 15. 500 yards: Rope, 31; Stetson, 31. Medal was awarded Stetson, he having won it twice. In the military match, open to members of the Connecticut National Guard, Lieutenant Ross, Company K, Second Infantry, was the winner of the prize, a bronze Centennial medal. Distance 500 yards, rounds seven; h. p. s., 35. Lieut. Ross, Company K, Second Infantry, 30; Capt. Stetson, I. R. P., Second Infantry, 27; Private Johnson, Company G, First Infantry, 27; Sergeant Woodbridge, Company C, First Infantry, 26. Ross and Stetson used the Winchester, and Johnson and Woodbridge the Sharps. The Peabody falls at long range, and is discarded by the National Guardsmen at all long range matches.

The medal for best long range score has been won, once each, by Messrs. Yale, score 54, Rowe, 52, and Stetson, 56. Must be won twice before possession.

**NEWPORT ARTILLERY.**—This fine command having finished its escort duty to His Excellency, Gov. Henry Lippitt, at Newport, R. I., on Tuesday afternoon, May 30, were marched to park in front of State House. As the second signal for dress parade was sounded, the four companies were inspected by their captains—men standing well at arms post—after which adjutants' call was sounded, and companies marched on to line and dressed in good style. The guides took places promptly, and the companies having been brought to parade rest, stood well during the sound off. The drum-major conducted the band in excellent style, and retreat was sounded by the trumpeters, lately attached to the command. Rear open order was well executed, alignment made with unusual promptness; and upon the colonel taking command, the manual was gone through with in fine style, with precision and promptness seldom seen—right shoulder, support, and arms post, especially deserving mention. The drum-major and sergeants marched to the centre and delivered their reports in a manner highly creditable. Orders were published by the adjutant in regular style—companies being dismissed were marched to armory on Clark street by the first sergeants. Here line was again formed and roll called; after which, command was dismissed till further orders. Thus ended one of the finest dress parades seen in Rhode Island in many a day, and Col. Powell cannot receive too many congratulations upon the fine appearance of his command; and upon their great excellence in discipline and drill.

**RHODE ISLAND.**—The First Infantry and First Cavalry paraded at 10 o'clock, June 3, as escort to His Excellency, Gov. Lippitt, who came up from Newport on 10 o'clock boat, the infantry under command of Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Bullock, turning out four commands of eighteen files front, in their full dress uniform with bearskin hats. The cavalry paraded two commands of about twenty-five horse each. On arrival of the Governor the line was formed on South Water street, two companies of cavalry on the right, infantry on the left. As the Governor and staff approached arms were presented, and he took position between the second and third commands of infantry—the line being formed in column of companies. The march was then taken up, Col. Snow of the cavalry in command of escort; and proceeded through the principal streets of Providence, escort leaving Governor Lippitt and staff at his residence. The line then marched to Exchange place, where they were dismissed, Colonel Bullock presenting arms as the cavalry passed. Both organizations then proceeded to their armories and were dismissed. The escort might more properly have been formed, the infantry in the centre, one company of cavalry occupying the right, and the other the left flank. Then the Governor and staff would have occupied the centre of the line, instead of the centre of the infantry. (As Tactics provide, page 376, p. 822.) The infantry marched with unusual steadiness—and alignments were well preserved in column of companies—changes of arms on the march very good. The cavalry appeared well in their showy uniforms; but there is yet room for great improvement in their horsemanship and drill.

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

—BATTALION drills are ordered for the First Light Infantry regiment, of Providence, R. I., each Monday evening in June.

—THE salute was fired on arrival of Governor Lippitt at Newport, R. I., by two detachments of Newport artillery company.

—MAJOR Wm. M. Ivins has been made judge-advocate of the Fifth New York Brigade.

—COMPANY F, Fourteenth Brooklyn has elected Captain Harvey B. Dennison, late of the Ninth New York.

—A NEW company of veterans, sixty-five in number, will soon be mustered into the Twenty-second New York, while Companies C and H will be consolidated.

—COMPANY F, Twenty-second, beat Company A out of their boots at base ball on Decoration Day at Tremont, making thirty-seven runs to the twelve of Company A.

—COMPANY I, Seventh New York, only made one protest in the spring matches at Creedmoor and not two, as unintentionally reported. It was against Sergeant Murphy, of the Eighth, and was allowed.

—COMPANY D, United Train of Artillery, of Providence, R. I., gave an exhibition drill in Music Hall on the evening of June 3, which was not as well attended as their efforts deserved.

—THE encampment of the Twenty-eighth regiment will take place in the Ridgewood Park, Long Island, N. Y., on the first, second, third, and fourth days of July.

—CAPTAIN Dean, Thirtieth New York, and Captain Bovee and Lieutenants Gould and Erickson, Fourteenth, have passed the shoals of the examining board in safety.

—THE Twenty-second New York held battalion drill Friday, June 3, at the armory, with ten commands of twelve files. The drill was about the same as usual, with several double time movements.

—THE Seventh New York had a battalion drill on Friday, June 3, in Tompkins Square, with ten commands of twenty-eight files. The battalion was exercised in street movements preparatory to the Centennial business at Philadelphia.

—SUNDAY, June 18, the New Haven Grays attend divine service at the Calvary Baptist Church in the morning, and in the afternoon decorate the graves of those Grays who were killed or died in service.

—THE Connecticut Legislature has passed a resolution authorizing the quartermaster-general to furnish the New Haven Grays with a State flag at an expense not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

—MAJOR Fred. Karcher, Captain Wm. Hoerdt, Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Obernle, Major Anthony Willis, and other officers of the Twenty-eighth and Thirty-second Brooklyn regiments have organized a Dakin Rifle Club. The permanent officers will be elected next Saturday evening.

—THE United Schutzen Association closed its annual festival at Union Hall, New Jersey, May 24. Their rifles are all heavy hair trigger weapons, and their shooting does not seem to be of the same practical benefit as that at Creedmoor. Philip Klein was first "man target" 46 points; J. Mans first bull's-eye target.

—THE present week has witnessed in Massachusetts the conclusion of the inspections in the various organizations of the State militia, and all will continue in a feverish state of excitement until the decision of the Inspector-General is made known and it is ascertained what commands are to be mustered out for the purpose of "decreasing the expense and efficiency of the militia."

—CALIFORNIA is the land of whims and crotchets. The "three Calles" team is now followed by the "three Mace" and the "three sons" who shot a match at Bay View, California, May 28. The "Mace" are McGowan, McNaughton, and McElhinney; the "sons" are Watson, Carson, and Robertson. It is proposed soon to inaugurate a match between the "three snubs" and the "three beaks," the marksmen being classified by the cut of their jibs.

—THE Fifth and Twelfth New York were inspected on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, by Major Belknap, First Brigade Inspector. The Twelfth had 479 present, 90 absent, total 569; a gain of 40 present and 39 total over last year's inspection. The Fifth had 539 present, 152 absent, total 691. This is a gain of 11 total and 48 present over last year.

—THE Eleventh New York Brigade went to Creedmoor, Monday, June 5, to shoot, with 107 men from the Twenty-third Brooklyn, 88 from the Thirty-second, 64 from the Forty-seventh, Lieutenant-Colonel Brownell, of the Forty-seventh in command. The Forty-seventh made six marksmen, the Twenty-third had one, the Thirty-second had not a single man to qualify, and the others behaved very badly, showing a spirit of indiscipline and disorder that will probably cost them dear.

—COMPANY F, First Connecticut (Hartford City Guard), paraded at Hartford Memorial Day as escort to the Grand Army and veteran soldiers. The First regiment band (Colt's) preceded the column and rendered a choice selection of music appropriate to the occasion, at Spring Grove Cemetery, during the ceremony of strewing the graves with flowers. This company decorated the graves of its honored dead at the same time. The company paraded twenty-four files, and appeared in their summer bill of dress, under command of Captain White.

The subscriptions for the Seventh New York's armory have reached \$21,000, and the committee are about to break ground. Captain Casey, chairman of subscription committee, has issued a circular, urging new efforts to raise money, but it is tough work. We do not suppose that another regiment in the United States could have raised the money that the Seventh has to-day, in the present state of financial stringency, and it is doubtful if much more will be forthcoming this year. The issue of bonds, however, will bring all the money necessary to build, if the worst comes to the worst, for the present hard times cannot last forever, and the Seventh is "good for it all."

AFTER drill Monday evening, May 29, the New Haven Grays presented their late commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Hendrick, brigade adjutant C. N. G., with a complete set of equipments for himself and horse. Major Lewis made the presentation speech on behalf of those who had been members of the company during his term of service; and very beautifully and gracefully referred to the colonel's twenty-one years' of service. The colonel in accepting referred to the many pleasant times he had had with the company, both as a private and as an officer, during his long term. The equipments were furnished by Messrs. Baker and McKinney, of New York, and are said to be the finest ever sent to the N. H. State.

—AGAIN we have to record the fact that California is leading the United States in off-hand marksmanship. A late team match between the "Nationals" (Company C, First California) and the "Fusslers" (Company —, Second California) showed splendid shooting. There were twenty men on a side, seven shots per man at 300 yards, h. p. s. (individual) 35, h. p. s. 700. The Nationals made 561, or 80 per cent., the Fusslers 509, or 73 per cent. This is splendid shooting off-hand with military rifles, and comes within eight points of the score made by the first twenty of the Creedmoor cracks, with Henry Fulton at the head, in the Short Range Match at the Creedmoor Spring Meeting, with Creedmoor and sporting rifles, as mentioned elsewhere. The Creedmoor total is 569, with the same conditions of contest.

—THE First Company Governor's Horse Guard, of Hartford, Connecticut, has petitioned the Legislature of that State for permission to go to Philadelphia with the Connecticut brigade in September, and to camp with the brigade and enjoy the same privileges as the National Guard at that encampment. The petition is now before the Military Committee, and for the credit of the State it should be disapproved by them and the petitioners given leave to withdraw. It is said that the petition is made with the sole idea of killing the encampment of the National Guard, as the expense that would attend the sending of this mounted organization would scare the backwoodsmen of the Legislature into repealing the act providing for the encampment, which was passed at the last session. These "chartered organizations" which have held themselves for years up to the citizens of Connecticut as being above the National Guard, now asking to enjoy the privileges of the C. N. G. for one week, present, indeed, a very pathetic spectacle, fit to bring tears to the eyes of an onlooker. For a mounted organization that always parades a full band dismounted, and never has seen the inside of a tent, it would be well that they should be kept at home, and not sent out to be the laughing stock of the military men of Philadelphia, or those who may be at the Centennial at that time.

## NEBUCHADNEZZAR.

(Irwin Russell in Scribner's Monthly.)

You, Nebuchadnezzah, whose, sah!  
 What is you tryin' to go, sah?  
 I'd hab you for to know, sah,  
 'T's a holdin' ob de lines.  
 You better stop dat prancin';  
 You's pow'ful fond ob dancin';  
 But I'll bet my yeah's advancin'  
 Dat I'll cure you ob your shines.

Look heah, mule! Better min' out—  
 Fust t'ing you know you'll find out  
 How quick I'll wear dis line out  
 On your ugly stubbo'n back.  
 You needn't try to steal up  
 An' lift dat precious heel up;  
 You's got to plough dis fel' up,  
 You has, sah, for a fac'.

Dar, dar's de way to do it!  
 He's coming right down to it;  
 Jes' watch him ploughin' 't'roo it!  
 Dis nigger ain't no fool.  
 Some folks dey would 'a' beat him;  
 Now, dat would only heat him—  
 I know jes' how to treat him;  
 You mus' reason wid a mule.

He minds me like a nigger.  
 If he was only bigger.  
 He'd fetch a mighty figger.  
 He would, I tell you! Yes, sah!  
 See how he keeps a clickin'!  
 He's as gen'le as a chicken.  
 An' nebber thinks o' kickin'—  
 'Whos dar! Nebuchadnezzah!

Is dis heah me, or not me?  
 Or is de debil got me?  
 Was dat a cannon shot me?  
 Hab I laid heah more'n a week?  
 Dat mule do kick amazin'!  
 De beast was sp'iled in raisin'—  
 By now I 'spect he's grazin'  
 On de oder side de creek.

## HEAVY GUNS.

MORE than ten years have elapsed, says the London Engineer, "since Mr. Fraser took the control of the gun factories at Woolwich. At that time the heaviest gun which had attained any measure of success certainly did not weigh more than about 5 1-2 tons. Practically speaking, the best gun in the British navy was a cast iron smooth-bore gun, weighing 95 cwt."

Every attempt to make a really trustworthy heavy gun on the Armstrong system, it goes on to say, failed. Sir Wm. Armstrong's idea of building up a gun was theoretically perfect; it failed because it was too perfect; it became a complex and expensive structure, with a multitude of parts the failure of any one of which imperilled the safety of the whole. This was not all. The designer of the gun thought—apparently with good reason—that the iron which was used in its manufacture should be as good as iron could be; so a beautifully ductile metal was used, for which not less than £90 a ton was paid. Unfortunately, this iron would not bear heating, and cooling, and welding. It blistered persistently, and it is not too much to say that hundreds of tons of coils went to the scrap heap for this reason. When Mr. Fraser commenced operations, he at once rejected this costly and pure iron, and took into his confidence instead a much commoner metal, costing not more than half the price. With this, beautiful welds were easily made. There was no more blistering—no more "wasters"—and it became certain that out of any given bars of iron a gun could be made. Then he abandoned the multiple system of his predecessor, and, instead of using a multitude of parts, he contented himself with a few heavy coils carefully fitted and shrunk together. Next came the steel tube, bored out of the solid, to get rid of scoring, and make the gun durable as well as safe. As time went on he produced heavier and heavier guns. The 12-ton was followed by the 18-ton gun; then came one of 25 tons; next the 35-ton; and, last of all, the 80-ton gun; and in four or five years we shall have a gun of 160 tons, should one be wanted—which we doubt, so powerful is the 80-ton piece.

All this time earnest efforts were made by other makers to produce heavy guns on a different system. America tried cast iron. The utter collapse of the 15in. cast iron gun tested at Shoeburyness, some years since, did much to put Brother Jonathan out of conceit with his favorite metal. America has practically at present nothing that can compare with English guns; it is not too much to say that she has really no guns at all, because her cast iron cannon will not admit of being used with any effect under the conditions of modern warfare. Sir William Armstrong has to a large extent adopted the Fraser system of construction at Elswick, and with, beyond question, very great success. Herr Krupp, pinning his faith on breech-loaders, has produced hundreds of steel guns, about the real merits of which little is known in this country, that little not being of a character to persuade us that they are, in any sense or way, better than Woolwich guns costing much less money. A review of the history of guns will prove that iron is the most reliable material which it is possible to use in their construction; that it is essential they should be lined with a steel tube to give surface hardness to the chase; that the iron should not be too pure, or it will not weld well; and that it can be used to more advantage in the shape of a few heavy coils than in that of a great many light ones. If we are asked for reasons for making this assertion, we point to past experience at Woolwich; we suggest an inspection of such details as are available of the work done by Krupp guns; we cite American practice and its results.

All experience goes to show that, even if steel were as good a material for guns as wrought iron, it has certainly no advantage over it. A steel gun is a dearer gun than one of wrought iron; it is not more durable; it is not stronger; and it is very much less safe. What, then, is to be gained by the use of cast steel? Not a single point has ever been proved by extended experiment in its favor. It is quite true that certain suc-

cesses have been achieved by steel guns, but they are not equivalent to the successes of Woolwich guns. If we turn to the hexagonal system of rifling, we find that it has been uniformly rejected for small arms by every great military power. The use of hexagonal barrels is confined to a few match rifles of no remarkable excellence. As regards projectiles of abnormal length little can be said, except that they are used by Sir Joseph Whitworth in the face of overwhelming evidence that they possess no peculiar merits, and that their use is attended with grave troubles. . . . The new Whitworth gun has, it appears, at last been tried at Gavre, in France, and although minute details of the trial have not yet reached this country, enough information is available to prove that the principles adopted by Sir Joseph are utterly unsound. In one word, the gun has totally failed to realise the expectations formed concerning it. The gun tried at Gavre weighed 35 tons, and was, we need hardly state, made as well as a gun could be made. It was tested first with pebble powder, and it was found impossible to get sufficient initial velocity. The weapon failed to perform the work it ought to have done with ease. This being the case, Sir Joseph resorted to the somewhat desperate measure of using a charge of 120 lb. R.L.G.—a very violent powder, the employment of which in such quantities could not be thought of in actual service. Sir Joseph, confident in the powers of compressed steel, adopted it, however, with the immediate result that he split the inner tube of his gun, and, according to the Standard, disabled the breech screw, thus bringing the experiments to an abrupt conclusion.

We are sorry that Sir Joseph Whitworth's venture should have so disastrous a termination, for no effort should be spared to attain to perfection in such matters. But there really was no alternative. The whole theory of steel guns, hexagonal rifling, long shot, etc., has been worked out over and over again. The evidence available that the Woolwich method of constructing heavy guns is the only reliable method, is overwhelming. It may yet be improved upon in small matters of detail; thus, for example, the adoption of a gas check has stopped scoring.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

It is reported that the Duke of Edinburgh will shortly be promoted to flag rank and given the Mediterranean squadron.

THE Khedive has unified his debts, amounting in all to £274,000,000, into a consolidated seven per cent. stock, amounting to \$455,000,000.

THE Duke of Cambridge recently stated that he was informed that the whole of the German cavalry were armed with Chassepots captured from the French.

A DESPATCH from Berlin says that Prince Hassan, son of the Khedive of Egypt, has resigned his commission in the Prussian army. He goes to Egypt, where he will be made Minister of War.

EXPERIMENTS lately made in Switzerland showed that the chances of a gun being disabled by the artillery fire of the enemy, comparing the shots that struck gun, or carriage, and limber, with those which would have struck men and horses in a team of six, were as one hit in the former, to four in the latter.

In a recent speech, Lieutenant Cameron dwelt upon the inestimable advantage he had derived from his education and experience as a sailor, saying that by this alone had he been enabled to equip and sail his boat across the lakes, to find his way across trackless wastes by astronomical observation, and, in an infinite variety of difficulties, to steer his way from the East to the West Coast of Africa.

WORK is being pushed actively in the principal dockyards of Germany. To the Imperial Navy it has already added since the opening of the year, two torpedo steamers—one (the *Zetlin*), launched in London, and the other (the *Ulan*) at Stettin. Besides these, there are five large vessels on the stocks which are to be finished in the course of the present year.

THE Mayor of St. Barbe les Metz recently cited before the military court of Wursburg, Germany, where he was fined 50 marks and cost, Count Von Herdberg, a Bavarian officer, who having a dispute with the mayor aforesaid, about quartering his troops during the autumn manoeuvres, called him a liar and hit him over the head with the butt end of a whip.

THERE are 86 horses per 1,000 inhabitants in Great Britain, and 97 horses per 1,000 inhabitants in Ireland. In Germany, immediately before the French war, the proportion of horses, including mules and asses, to the population ranged from 42 per 1,000 inhabitants in the Rhine Provinces to 175 per 1,000 inhabitants in Prussia proper, the average for what is now the German Empire being 97 horses per 1,000 inhabitants.

It appears that the King of Dahomey's defiance of England is the direct result of the Ashantee campaign, as he says the King of Ashantee suffered no real harm from the capture of Coomassee. It is useless to attack a barbarian of this kind, as Lord Napier shows, unless he is made to come down from his throne. What cares he how many of his people are killed or have their huts burned down.

THE French press are felicitating themselves that England has, at length, in the *Téméraire*, tacitly acknowledged the superiority of French naval architecture, and has, in turn, borrowed her designs from her neighbor. The fixed turret, involving the principle of mounting naval ordnance *en barbette*, which is the peculiar characteristic of the latest launched British iron-clad, and the advantages of which have been so much belauded in the English journals, was, in fact, originally conceived and practically worked out in the French navy.

THE following is a summary of the performances with the distances run by H. M. S. *Serpis* during the

late voyage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to and from India: Distance travelled through the water, 18,000 knots; hours in performing same, 1,780; coal consumed for steaming ship, 5,415 tons; coal consumed for all purposes, 6,297 tons; revolutions made by the engine counter, including revolutions made when ship was going astern, anchoring and getting under weigh, 4,698,743. During the time the Prince of Wales was on board the speed of the ship varied from 10.5 to 12.2, according to the state of the sea, direction and force of wind, and condition of ship's bottom.

The 77th Regiment lately marched through London to St. Paul's Cathedral, "with band and drummers, commanded by the colonel in person, bearing the old standard of the corps, which had been symbols of victory in the Crimea, and whose silken shreds attested their presence in the 'iron hail' of battle, to their last resting-place in the national Valhalla." *Broad Arrow* enthusiastically exclaims: "Making due allowance for the difference of times and manners, such an incident as the one in question brings back reminiscences of old Froissart, and might have been chronicled of the Capitul de Buch, and his gallant companions in arms."

THE London *Lancet* says: "Whilst the Prince of Wales was at Lisbon on returning from his eastern tour, his royal highness paid a visit to the flagship *Minotaur*, and a number of naval officers were on that occasion presented to the Prince. The naval medical officers, however, were conspicuous by their absence, and the circumstance not unnaturally gave rise to some surprise and comments. As we have good reason for knowing that the fact did not escape the attention of the Prince of Wales, and that his royal highness caused it to be subsequently intimated to the medical officers that it was not in accordance with his royal highness's desire, the blame may be fairly attributed to the admiral and naval authorities. The admiralty may issue warrants and orders in council for the improvement of their medical service, but it is this sort of thing which makes that service unpopular with medical men possessed of the self-respect found in gentlemen of every service."

In explaining to the House of Commons his call for an appropriation for the present year, 1876-7, of £11,091,000, Mr. Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated the increase was in the shipbuilding vote. The navy had been suffering for the last few years from unwise reduction. At the time he took office there were only fourteen iron-clad ships in a thoroughly effective state in the proper sense of the word, putting aside the special ships, ships for coast defence, and the *Devastation*. There were now twenty, and in the course of a few months there would be twenty-one, and that notwithstanding the loss of the *Vanguard*. When Mr. Childers left office there were in course of construction six iron-clad ships, and now there were ten. In March, 1874, the amount of tonnage of iron-clad ships not finished was 10,505, and it was now 33,226, showing an improvement of 22,721 tons, representing three and a-half ships of the *Alexandra* class, four of the *Téméraire*, five of the *Inflexible*, six of the *Shannon*, and nine of the *Nelson*.

ON May 15, Mr. H. Reece read a paper at the United Service Institution, on a method of raising sunken vessels by the submarine production of hydrogen, in which he said: One ounce of zinc will produce 0.76 inches of hydrogen, with a raising power of close on twenty-nine pounds, and the weight to be raised being approximately known, a suitable quantity of the materials wanted for the production of gas, being placed in cylinders of the proper capacity, will be sunk alongside the vessel to be raised, and fixed, by divers, to chains or bands of iron passed under the wreck. Each, as it becomes filled with gas, exerts its lifting power, and we add to their number until it suffices for its purposes. Thus we run no risk of failure, having no pumps to get out of order, or pipes to break. Something, of course, depends on the nature of the ground on which the wreck lies. On the muddy bottom of the Thames, for instance, a vessel would soon be covered. The *Vanguard* is reported to have sunk nine feet in sand. Supposing we had to attempt the raising of this ship, it would be requisite, first of all, to dislodge her from the sandy bed in which she lies. For this purpose the gases liberated by the combustion of materials resembling those of gunpowder, mechanically mixed, would supply ample power.

THE unreserved condemnation of the two new Italian iron-clads by Mr. Reed, during a recent debate in the House of Commons, has called forth a warm reply from Admiral St. Bon, ex-Minister of the Italian Marine, with whose administration the responsibility of the construction of these vessels rests. The admiral plainly hints that he considers that Mr. Reed makes but a shabby return for the urbanity with which he was shown over the Italian dockyards by speaking thus disparagingly of what he saw there, and at the same time intimates that he was speaking on a matter with regard to which he has but imperfectly informed himself. Mr. Reed asserted that the inevitable failure of the *Duilio*, "should be a caution to persons who undertook the construction of ships without sufficient information." Admiral St. Bon in reply insinuates that Mr. Reed's mistaken criticism should be a caution to all those who disparage ships without sufficient information. And judging from the account which has been received it would certainly seem that Mr. Reed spoke, to say the least, unadvisedly, when he stated that the new vessels, "if penetrated with shot or shell in their unarmored part above the armor deck, would capsize."

A CORRESPONDENT of *Broad Arrow*, thus writes with reference to the Militia and Artillery of the Dominion:—"I have seen some specimens of Canadian soldiery, and I must say that finer men are not to be seen anywhere in the world. The Governor-General's



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